

NEW EUROPE
MAY LIFT BAN
ON ANSCHLUSS

Nations May Cease Opposition to Austro-German Union, Observer Thinks

SECURITY IS CALLED
KEY TO CONTROVERSY

Legal and Commercial Relations Found Strengthening Between Reich and Republic

By LINDSAY ROGERS
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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—It is frequently said that the peace treaties forbid the union of Austria and Germany, and that until they are changed union cannot take place. This is not the case. The powers that framed the treaties did oppose union. They forced a change in the German Constitution which looked to a possible union and arranged for Austrian representatives in the Reichstag. Similarly, the powers refused to accept the title of "German Austria," which Austria wished to adopt and called the new state the Republic of Austria. All that the treaties of Versailles and of St. Germain do, however, is to declare that "the independence of Austria is inalienable otherwise than with the consent of the Council of the League of Nations." That, under present conditions, is extremely unlikely, if not out of the question. What are the issues of international politics which make this the case?

France's attitude is strongly opposed even to the academic discussion of the Anschluss. Just a year ago the French press teemed with long arguments as to why it was impossible that France should consent to the union. The London Times entered the debate and mildly asked what could be done to indemnify Austria (in such ways as customs agreements) if permission was refused for the union. The Times article the day after was replied by declaring that evidently there were still many Englishmen who were "far from discerning the fatal consequences for the peace of Europe which would flow from the formation of a great Germany."

French Demand for Security

Security looms in the official mind of France as the prize which must be striven for and never abandoned. The Locarno agreements, to be sure, do guarantee that security, but the psychology of the peace conference has not been entirely dissipated. Even to the evacuation of the Rhineland, the Right political parties firmly opposed. In the peace treaties and in her diplomacy afterward, France sought to insure security by several different methods. Territory was to be taken from Germany; reparations were to be paid for a long period; the army of occupation was to hold certain important areas; Germany was to be disarmed under international supervision; French support to succession states like Czechoslovakia and Poland was to help them become so strong that they could withstand German aggression. France valued these guarantees far more highly than the general guarantee of the League of Nations, or the special Anglo-American guarantee of protection to which President Wilson assented.

Union of Germany and Austria would just about restore Germany's pre-war population. Germany's frontier would go to the Italian border; there would be no intervening buffer state of Austria. Italy might then seek the friendliest possible relations with Germany which would mean that Franco-Italian relations would come to be less intimate. Once union between Germany and Austria was permitted, the enlarged Germany would look to the East. The tenth anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles which was

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Youth Law League
Advised in Work
of War Mothers

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (P)—Plans for a "Keep Law League," designed to teach law observance "from the mother's knee," were discussed at the annual convention of the American War Mothers here by Mrs. Mary Bennett Little of Wadesboro, N. C., chairman of the organization's committee on prisons.

Mrs. Little's plans include the organization of chapters in every school throughout the country, the giving of badges and the awarding of grade cards for law observance, including laws of the school, home, state and nation. She described her plan as the first organized response to President Hoover's plea for law observance. She asked the War Mothers to adopt the league as a national program.

The organization cleared up reports to prepare for the election of officers. Reports of 26 state presidents were heard, after which delegates attended a luncheon in honor of the gold star mothers.

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England and Russia
Approach an Accord

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

AN INTIMATION that great progress has been made toward the resumption of diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Russia is contained in an official statement just issued.

An agreement, it says, has been reached on the list of subjects to be settled by negotiations on the resumption of relations including an exchange of ambassadors. Conversations between Arthur Henderson, Foreign Secretary, and M. Dvorkovsky, Russian Representative, lasted two hours.

ANGLO-AMERICAN
UNITY IS URGED
BY LABOR CHIEF

Ramsay MacDonald Says Establishment of Peace Is Greatest Contribution

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"I go upon a voyage of exploration," declares Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, in a farewell message to his supporters published in the Daily Herald, the Labor Government's organ on the eve of his departure on the S. S. Berengaria to the United States.

Mr. MacDonald continued: "The greatest contribution this generation can make to the history of the world is to establish peace among nations and induce them to feel a sense of security by political agreements carried out by judicial means. The United States and ourselves, having the same object, should proclaim them with united voice."

"Good and cordial relations between us two can change the outlook for peace and give the world energetic faith instead of hesitating skepticism. I go away to see what can be done and with the help of my colleagues in the Labor movement and every influence making for peace who dares to say that success is impossible."

The Prime Minister and party are sailing from Southampton at daylight on Sept. 28, Gen. Charles G. Dawes, United States Ambassador, called at 10 Downing Street and had a final talk with Mr. MacDonald, afterward visiting the Foreign Office. Miss Isabel MacDonald was the recipient in Poplar, the suburb she represents on the London County Council, of a presentation from the women of that constituency of an electric lamp supported by a bronze figure of Peace. Replying, she said she was "terribly excited" at accompanying her father to the United States.

She continued: "In going to America I cannot do much directly to bring about an international understanding and peace. I am not going as a delegate or to take part in any conference, but I shall have the opportunity while there to make the men and women of the United States and Canada realize how very deeply we women of Great Britain feel about international understanding and peace. Perhaps in that way I can bring both a bit closer."

Foreign Relations Council

Will Entertain Premier

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—J. Ramsay MacDonald, British Labor Prime Minister, has accepted an invitation to attend a dinner to be given by the Council on Foreign Relations at the Vitz-Carlton Hotel on Oct. 11, it is announced.

The Prime Minister's speech at the dinner will be broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company on a station with headquarters in the East. It will be the only dinner engagement scheduled for Mr. MacDonald during his visit to New York. Elihu Root, honorary president of the Council, will preside.

The Council, a non-partisan association of representative men in politics, diplomacy, education, law and business, was organized during the war. It publishes the quarterly review, Foreign Affairs, conducts research in international relations and gives occasional dinners in honor of distinguished visitors.

Georges Clemenceau, war-time Prime Minister of France, made his

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Spanish-Speaking Peoples to Learn
About Mexican Education by 'Talkies'

MEXICO CITY (P)—Mexico's system of public education is to be explained to the Spanish-speaking peoples by means of the talkies.

Ezequiel Padilla, Secretary of Public Instruction, will visit New York early in October to begin work on a series of lectures in Spanish. The films will be distributed in Latin America and Spain where motion picture theaters have been wired for "películas habadas."

Mr. Padilla has had a large share in developing the present educational system in Mexico, a system which contemplates a radical departure from methods used in other countries and which has been designed to wipe out illiteracy among the great peasant mass that makes up the majority of Mexico's population.

Education is one of the principal planks in Mexico's revolutionary program, and Mr. Padilla is attacking an enormous task with vigor.

With insufficient funds on hand to establish schools in all the rural districts of the country, Mr. Padilla

MONEY SOUGHT
TO PAY DEBTS OF
MINOR NATIONS

Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria Still in Default on Reparations

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria are now for the first time in many years drawn into the reparations picture through the presence of their representatives here on the Ceded Properties Commission created as a result of the Young plan. Money will be sought from them in order to satisfy the minor allied creditors whose claims were dismantled and it is possible a settlement proposed by the commission may lead to the cancellation of other outstanding war debts which the treaties laid against the doors of those countries, but which have never been fully determined.

Austria, for example, has never paid a penny, and Hungary contributes \$2,000,000 annually for 20 years, which is actually a small fraction of its supposed debt. Bulgaria has with difficulty turned over a small sum and has been granted a moratorium. During the sittings of the Young committee, these three states were particularly anxious not to be drawn into the discussion, but they had to come into the limelight through Germany's position. The Versailles Treaty compelled Germany to be responsible for the debt payments of these, its ex-allies, and one of the features of the Young plan was the release of Germany from this obligation.

Instead, however, it was recognized that distinct benefits belonged indirectly to Germany and its former allies through the so-called ceded property obligations. When Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Rumania principally got the territory belonging formerly to Germany and Austria-Hungary, they promised to pay for certain "ceded properties."

These payments have never been adequately defined nor has any attempt been made to honor these debts. Germany claimed heavily against them, but its creditors under the Young findings waived this right, sub-committee. It is this complicated task which now engages the attention of the group which has assembled here.

Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria have sent their most skilled men, those long familiar with the problem. From Austria has come Victor Kienboeck, who was Minister of Finance under the Chancellor, Dr. Ignaz Seipel, and Richard Schueller, who has headed for many years the Commercial Ministry's division, for the negotiating of commercial treaties.

Hungary has nominated Baron Frederick Koranyi, former Minister of Finance and until recently Hungarian Ambassador to France. George Danffy, Minister of Finance and Nicholas Stozanoff, director of public debt are here on behalf of Bulgaria.

Changes Pending In
Education Bureau

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Reorganization of the United States Bureau of Education in the near future is contemplated by Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, and William J. Cooper, Commissioner of Education. It has become known following the appointment of Miss Bess Goodykoontz to the newly-established position of Assistant Commissioner of Education.

Miss Goodykoontz will have under her jurisdiction several divisions of the bureau, it was learned, but what they will be will not be determined until the reorganization plan is worked out. The bureau is now ready to divulge just what its intentions are along this line.

Miss Goodykoontz's post, Secretary Wilbur says, ranks second in the Federal Government's participation in education. Incidentally, it is probably the highest office to which a woman has been appointed in the Hoover administration, excepting that of Miss Ada Comstock to the National Commission on Law Observation and Enforcement which is not yet organized. The post is the second to which a woman has been appointed in the Department of the Interior this season, Miss Mary Stuart being named to the post of assistant director of education in the Office of Indian Affairs recently.

Home Study Courses for Parents
to Cover Subjects to Help Child

Demand for Material Leads to Plan for Supplying Groups With Books to Be Used as Texts—Program to Be Comprehensive

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—In response to a growing eagerness of fathers and mothers to study their job professionally, the executive board of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, here, is mapping a program to assist them.

Dr. Ada H. Arlett of the University of Cincinnati, head of the bureau of parent education, will make available to the several thousand local study groups of the congress pamphlets and books which they can use as text, said Mrs. S. N. M. Marrs, president of the congress.

There is much demand for published material, she added. The congress has urged its local units to establish "parent bookshelves," but there has been difficulty in filling them with the right volumes. Mrs. Marrs pointed out that literature is needed which will meet the need of the uneducated, as well as the cultured. Mrs. Marrs said she expected to see a program of study developed which will be useful not only to the organized groups, but to parents who are not able to attend meetings and have to study at home. The subject matter is to cover the widest range. The congress includes in its topics for general study such subjects as music, educational legislation, humane education and recreation as they concern children. Miss Chari O. Williams, field secretary of the National Education Association, is chairman of its committee on school education.

Continued growth in membership was reported, the total now being 1,390,000. Less than a decade ago the congress counted its members at something like 200,000. A striking feature of this growth is that most of it is due to unpaid work of volunteers. The salaried staff is still not more than a dozen persons.

The congress has expanded so that it now reaches into many little towns, bringing into a social circle teachers many of whom formerly felt themselves without contacts in their communities, and parents some of whom were too timid to enter the portals of the public school.

PERUVIAN HEAD
OUTLINES POLICY
FOR FIVE YEARS

Tacna-Arica Dispute Settled, Home Affairs Will Be Attended To

By UNITED PRESS

LIMA, Peru—Augusto B. Leguia, President of Peru, in an exclusive interview with the United Press, has outlined his program for the next five years of his Administration.

Now that the major international controversy is behind him with the settlement of the Tacna-Arica boundary dispute, he will devote more and more of his attention to internal affairs, President Leguia said.

Irrigation of desert lands in the valleys along the coast will be the principal constructive labor of the Administration, the President said.

The project in the Lambayeque district, when completed, will add thousands of acres of arable lands in the coastal belt, where are found the densest of population of the country.

Colonization of the virgin lands in the semitropic and tropic belts east of the Andes will be stressed. Already a stream of European immigrants has begun to pour into Peru for the purpose of taking up public lands under generous terms of settlement. These immigrants receive governmental assistance until the areas to be cleared and planted by them are in a state of production.

Peru has a large Indian and mestizo population, and it is the purpose of the Government to improve their economic and social status through instruction in modern agricultural methods. For this purpose the mountain schools are providing experts in agricultural studies, sheep raising, dairy farming and so forth.

Settlement of the frontier controversy with Ecuador will be undertaken immediately. Preliminary negotiations have already begun in Lima, but it is expected that points of a highly controversial nature will ultimately be treated in Washington, in accordance with the protocol between the two countries.

Final establishment of the Peruvian-Bolivian boundary, of which there are only a few sections to be delimited, is expected soon.

BRITISH CONSIDERING
RUSSIAN RECOGNITION

LONDON (P)—Arthur Henderson, British Foreign Secretary, and Mr. Dvorkovsky, Soviet Ambassador in Paris, are conferring at the Foreign Office on the question of the resumption of relations between Great Britain and Soviet Russia.

Mr. Dvorkovsky seemed to be optimistic, but declined to discuss the progress on the ground that he had an agreement with Mr. Henderson by which only mutually acceptable communiqués should be issued.

BIRDS SHOW WHAT
CHEERED COLUMBUS

An unusual flight of tiny land birds over the sea, similar to that which was responsible for the successful conclusion of Columbus's voyage to America, has just been recorded.

Reports from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Monhegan Island, off the coast of Maine, a steamer off Cape Ann and a vessel off Cape Cod, in the vicinity of Provincetown, indicate a migration of tiny red-breasted nuthatches well out to sea, according to the Massachusetts Department of Ornithology.

On Sept. 12, 1492, similar tiny birds, probably warblers, flew over Columbus's ship and, few, in exhausted condition, alighted, as did the nuthatches, on the vessels off Cape Ann and Provincetown. Columbus, knowing that they were too small to be on the existing map, and that they were given courage to resist the demands of his crew to turn back and persisted in his voyage to America.

PERU OPENS TEST FARM

LIMA, Peru (By U. P.)—The National Agricultural Experimental Station was inaugurated Tuesday afternoon at La Molina ranch on the outskirts of Lima. Experimental work in agriculture will be carried on under the auspices of the National Agrarian Society.

CROP SURPLUS
CONTROL CALLED
NEED OF FARMER

Denman, Member of Board, Says Money Is Flowing to New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Farming, like other industry, must learn how to control production and dispose of it in the market, the Senate Committee on Agriculture was told by C. B. Denman, member of the Federal Farm Board from Missouri.

It was also brought out by Mr. Denman that he believed it is the duty of the board to prevent a surplus rather than to control it after it has happened. Smith W. Brookhart has made the point with all of the witnesses that in his opinion the board should at once appoint an agency to deal with the surplus.

That, said Mr. Denman, referring to the surplus of cotton, would help the packers, but not the farmers. He wanted to take such action as would enable the farmers to control prices before their products left their hands.

The point was also made, as it has been by several witnesses, that farmers and farmers cannot obtain money from their local banks as they have before because of the fact that the money is all going to New York for speculative purposes.

Money Shortage Cited

Mr. Denman, who has always lived on a farm and has been engaged in the farming and stock raising business, believes thoroughly in co-operation. He expressed confidence in the ability of the Farm Board to get organizations through which it could deal in affording practical relief.

He said that he had already begun establishing relations with producers of livestock looking toward their better organization and as soon as they were in a position to receive help under the law, money would be supplied. He gave a concrete example of the plan. He said that stock men, feeders of lambs in Colorado were unable to get money from their local banks except at 9 per cent, which they could not pay. He at once recommended that they organize and this is being done. They will then be able to get money through the board on reasonable terms.

Mr. Denman expressed the hope that local co-operatives would be organized from California through the corn belt to form a national body which would stabilize prices at the source and deal with the surplus when there was any.

Many thousands of cattle come through from Mexico, he explained to the committee, and the farmers not having the money to feed them, they glutted the market. Credit, he pointed out, is what the farmer stands most in need of.

Organization Explained

Asked what he considered the most important duty of the Farm Board, Mr. Denman replied that it was to organize the farmers and growers, first into local, then into a national organization, and give them control of their own business. He thought the board might be able to put through its plans with the \$500,000,000 authorized by Congress, but it would be able to tell better as it went along and met developments.

George Wilson Hall of New York, who represents eastern agriculture, said he was in sympathy with co-operation and had helped to organize the fruit growers of western New York.

One of the senators asked him about the potato crop. He said that he had received word from his home State, North Dakota, that \$1.10 was the top price being received by growers there. In the East the growers were receiving about \$1.40 a bushel.

Chairman Legge was recalled to the stand and questioned by Elmer Thomas (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, who had not been present when Mr. Legge was previously on the stand. Senator Thomas asked if he did not think that the powers of the Farm Board were too limited and if it were not the duty of the members to ask for their enlargement if it was necessary. Mr. Legge agreed.

It was said that it would have to have more experience before it would know just what to ask for.

Mr. Thomas indicated that the board might want to give suggestions about the tariff in the interests of the farmer, but the chairman was chary of taking such a step, saying that it would be very likely to be resented by members of Congress.

Carl Williams, representing cotton, will appear before the committee on Monday. He was to have testified today, but two southern members who are deeply interested in the subject were not able to be present.

Sky Police Keep Watch
for Reckless Aviators

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO

COOK COUNTY policemen, experienced in getting the license numbers of traffic law violators, are soon to become equally expert at jotting down the numbers painted on the wings of planes piloted by reckless aviators. Although the flyer cannot be overhauled by a motorcycle, he can find the law waiting when he lands at an airport.

Maj. Ralph Royce, the new county "sky policeman," has instructed the ground officers in detecting aerial law violators. "No plane is permitted to fly below a 1000-foot altitude when passing over a city, village or large assembly of people," Major Royce said.

'GAS' TAX LEAPS
TO \$13 PER CAR
IN SEVEN YEARS

Increases 110 Times From 1921 to 1928—End Not Yet in Sight

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Gasoline taxes in the United States have leaped from an average of 50 cents per motor vehicle in 1921 to \$13 per motor vehicle in 1928, and before the end of 1929 the Nation's average gas tax may be \$17 per automobile, according to a survey just made public by the American Petroleum Institute.

The survey shows that every state in the Union now imposes a tax on gasoline. It asserts, further, that the average gas tax has increased by two and one-half times, increasing from \$4,700,000 to \$450,000,000, the sum now levied upon the country's 26,000,000 cars.

Whereas the maximum gas tax of 10 years ago, the survey states, was 1 cent a gallon, rates now range from 2 cents a gallon to 6, with 30 states collecting 4 cents or more, and with Georgia, Florida and South Carolina in the 6-cent class.

Simultaneous with the publication of the results of this survey, the American Petroleum Institute issued a tract containing editorial comment on the gasoline tax taken from newspapers and magazines in every state.

The tract, in editorial comment, it summarized, "indicates that a reasonable gasoline tax, with revenue honestly and efficiently expended for highway construction and maintenance only, stands high in public favor. But both news and editorial comment are full of charges of diversion of revenue to numerous unrelated ends, construction of unsuitable, temporary and 'political' highways, and the opening of the gasoline tax revenue to waste and inefficiency, if not graft, have created a demand for a strict accounting."

"In at least 13 states gasoline tax revenue has been diverted to schools, policing, totally unrelated state and municipal departments, general funds and to miscellaneous ends having no connection whatever with motorists or roads."

In another part of the summary the American Petroleum Institute declared that many editors said they failed to see "how any commonwealth receiving as high as \$2,000,000 a month—and some have collected as much as \$300,000 a day—efficiently can use such great sums for roads."

President Reviews
Japanese Cadets

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Japanese naval cadets touring American Atlantic seaports in two cruisers were reviewed by President Hoover from the south lawn of the White House, and Admiral Nomura, commander of the training squadron, was entertained at luncheon in the White House.

The two Japanese ships anchored at Baltimore and the midshipmen and officers have been the guests of that city and the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. After their parade past the White House the cadets were entertained and then taken on sightseeing tours of the city and neighborhood.

After his reception by the President, Admiral Nomura, accompanied by his staff, called on Charles Francis Adams, Secretary of the Navy. American naval officers have arranged to be hosts to the visiting Japanese.

Quiet Army Marshals Its Forces
Against Attack of General Noise

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Organization of a permanent committee to conduct a campaign against noises in New York City has just been announced by V. Clement Jenkins, vice-president and general manager of the Sixth Avenue Association. The committee's membership includes representatives of 14 civic organizations representing property interests which exceed \$7,000,000.

The association has for some time been active in urging the mitigation of city noises. This sentiment has been actively crystallized recently by publication of a series of articles on the subject in a local newspaper.

"Some time ago the association formed a special committee of one hundred," he continued, "composed of outstanding citizens, to campaign for the removal of the elevated structure on Sixth Avenue. The elevated has already been removed from the northern part of the avenue and the committee is continuing its efforts to get rid of it entirely. Consideration of this question will come up before the Board of Estimate within the next few weeks."

The new committee will meet within the next few days and promulgate a program and map out plans for its work, he added.

The noise nuisance is definitely related to the question of safety, according to Mr. Jenkins and any campaign to reduce noises will also increase the safety factor on city streets.

NAVAL OFFICERS
FACE CHARGE OF
AIDING SHEARER

Correspondent Names Admirals He Says Were Close to Him in Geneva

DECLARES THEY WENT
OVER MATTERS DAILY

Big Navy Man 'Good Mixer,' He Says, and Lavish Entertainer—Widely Known

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The defeat atmosphere of the unsuccessful Anglo-American naval conference at Geneva in 1927, at which William B. Shearer played his part as a big navy propagandist, was re-created and one more stroke added to the picture of the self-styled "big drum" of the shipbuilding interests, in testimony presented before the Senate Investigating Committee.

It was the last hearing before Mr. Shearer takes the stand himself, Monday, Sept. 30.

As the Geneva scene of two years ago was depicted, Mr. Shearer emerged as a big, rather likeable, propagandist, conversing in the closest intimacy with certain naval members of the American delegation; ever eager to thrust his knowledge of naval affairs upon the newspaper reporters; to give them his interpretation of events with an anti-British bias, or to invite them to lavish entertainments at his own quarters.

According to Drew Pearson of the Baltimore Sun, Washington staff, who was present at the conference, and who appeared before the committee, Mr. Shearer was indefatigable, well-groomed, a good mixer, who was on the best possible terms with Admiral J. M. Reeves of the American delegation; and who carried the enthusiasm of his proselytizing to the point of attempting to convert English journalists—who repulsed him, and who had no elegant reports of his paid activities.

Mr. Shearer Much in Evidence

Mr. Pearson explained that he had covered the conference as representative of certain news chains and individual newspapers.

Everybody knew Mr. Shearer at Geneva—nobody could escape him. Mr. Pearson recalled, in the hotel lobby after the day's sessions he talked late with members of the American naval delegation also staying at the hotel, and with any newspaper men he could buttonhole. He pointed out, however, that his attention to wreck the conference and neither was Rear Admiral Reeves, who openly voiced the hope that the conference would fail.

The Senate committee's questions centered about a cable sent by Mr. Shearer to a newspaper at the time when the conference broke down, when he attributed the failure in no small part to Mr. Shearer's intrigues and to the sympathetic response with which his views were received by certain American naval men.

Asked point blank by Joseph T. Robinson (D.), Senator from Arkansas, to be specific, Mr. Pearson answered:

"The member of the group of American naval men I heard most frequently mentioned in the press conference was not successful, was Admiral Reeves."

"For the first few days the ill-fated parley showed some signs of success, and even to the last the civilian heads of the American group, and some of the American naval men, struggled for an agreement. But after a day or two, according to Mr. Pearson, Rear Admiral Reeves accepted the same thesis as Mr. Shearer, and, with Rear Admiral Frank M. Schofield and a newspaper editor, H. Frost and H. C. Train, frequently remarked that they did not want to see a repetition of the 1921 Washington conference—at which, they asserted, American rights were sacrificed to the British Navy."

Always Ready to Voice Views

After every press conference at Geneva, Mr. Shearer would be in the whole newspaper men outside the press room, and give loud and vigorous explanations of the hidden meaning of events to knots of reporters who listened, willingly or unwillingly, it was stated.

The British reporters cable indignant messages home of the effect of a propagandist in the pay of the American "steel industry" to wreck the parley—but nothing came of it. More than that, a coterie of American naval men gave Mr. Shearer sympathetic ear and backed up his viewpoint. According to Mr. Pearson, Mr. Shearer's efforts with the press were rewarded in two specific instances. The correspondents of the New York Times and of the Chicago Tribune, were mentioned in this connection.

At the close of the testimony came one more incident throwing light on the character of Mr. Shearer. Mr. Pearson was asked to leave the stand when Daniel F. Cohan, Mr. Shearer's counsel, interposed and asked permission to put written questions to the witness.

In the hour that followed, Samuel M. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, read Mr. Shearer's questions. The first asked if Mr. Pearson had not represented a "Japanese paper" at the conference; the second, inquired if Mr. Pearson were not related to a secretary at the British Embassy in Washington.

Mr. Pearson explained that he had sent reports to the American-owned Japan Advertiser, an English-language newspaper published in Tokyo; and also that the cousin of his former wife was McCormick-Goodhart, commercial secretary in the capital. Evidently realizing the anti-American implication of the

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Ho,
Buddy!

The American Legion
National Convention

at Louisville, Ky.,

will be reported in daily
articles in the Monitor next
week, beginning with a pre-
liminary special page

TOMORROW

NEW YORK BANK DENIES PART IN BERLIN FUSION

Merger of Two Big Banking Firms Linked With Combining Reparations Concern

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—The fusion of the Deutsche Bank and the Disconto Gesellschaft is another proof of Germany's determination to do whatever seems best in order to strengthen its economic structure, even if such steps entail hardship, demand sacrifices and are contrary to convention. Both banks have a long and certainly a brilliant tradition. Both, however, showed a willingness to lay it aside and merge their interests because this was deemed wisest.

This unselfishness appears even more profound when one considers that both banks for some time have not been on very friendly terms owing to certain old interests.

The new bank possesses a total capital of \$500,000,000 marks, or about \$100,000,000. This should enable it to play a rôle in those spheres in which hitherto only a limited number of banks such as the National City Bank of New York or the Midland Bank have dominated. The financial power of the new bank should also increase its credit abroad and enable it to obtain certain advantages in international credit and money traffic.

The new bank is far ahead of all other German banks. In fact, it has been estimated that its transactions are about one-third of the total banking business of this country. One result of its new power will be its ability to tackle big foreign loans for German industry, which hitherto were divided among a group of banks.

It is hoped here that the substantial reduction in expenses, which will be

one of the most salutary results of the fusion, will lead to better interest rates.

On the other hand, at least 3000 clerks will be dismissed.

The Berlin office of the National City Bank of New York denies that this bank, as alleged, has had anything to do with the present transaction.

In German commercial circles it is held that one of the reasons for the fusion was the coming foundation of the Reparations Bank. Germany needed a powerful bank in order to meet in some degree this mighty banking institution it is said. The new bank, however, continues to emphasize that the fusion is solely due to the desire to economize.

Radiocasting Limits Asked at Conference

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—Forbidden political propaganda, false reports, insulting remarks about individuals and anything that might tend to undermine moral should be excluded from radiocasting, was the proposal made at the International Parliamentary and Trade conference here.

While radiocasting has much in common with the press, it was felt that there were certain fundamental differences. Radiocasting, owing to its scope, was truly international, reaching all points of the world. It was therefore necessary that the nations of the world should get together and form an international organization which would have as its object the regulation of radiocasting stations.

It was also pointed out to what great extent radiocasting could serve the ends of peace. The conference furthermore advocated that all nations should form national committees for studying the possibilities of the international unification of the law of obligations, such as mortgages and so forth. This would greatly aid international commerce and thus contribute to the stabilization of world peace.

French Railroad to Take Civilization to Wild Tribes in Remote Indo-China

Strange, wild tribes inhabit the country which is to be opened and civilized by the recently announced railroad building projects of the French Government in Indo-China, according to reports of H. J. Coolidge Jr., young American explorer, who has just returned from a journey to that little-known country on the Kellogg-Roosevelt expedition of the Chicago Field Museum.

Different races of people and different characteristic groups of flora and fauna are found one above another in this strange land. Mr. Coolidge says. Flora and fauna peculiar to Indo-China are found in the valleys. On the lower mountain slopes are species and types peculiar to India and Burma. Higher up are those peculiar to the Yunnan Province of China and on the tops of the mountain animal, bird and plant life are the same as ordinarily found only in the Himalayan range.

Races of people, said Mr. Coolidge, seem to follow this strange method of superimposing themselves one above another. Instead of dividing geographically as is usually the case. The lowlands are inhabited by the Thais and Laotians, a peaceable race resembling civilized peasantry, descendants of the people of the Siam states of Burma. They cultivate rice and other simple crops and are highly skilled in the weaving of beautifully colored silk fabrics. Artistic appreciation is seen in their use of gold and silver thread against background of greens and scarlets, blues and lavenders which produce a pleasing harmony of light and color.

On ascending the mountains, the traveler, explained Mr. Coolidge, suddenly finds himself among darker people who speak an entirely different language and have different traits and habits. This second group, Man tribes, is less civilized than the Thais and Laotians. They cultivate a little dry rice in a more primitive fashion, but live in simpler, rougher clothing and lack the artistic sensibility of the people of the lowlands.

On top of these two layers of people a third has established itself within the last 100 years; barbaric, migratory tribes which have come

NEW YORK CITIZENS' UNION TO BE NEUTRAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—The Citizens' Union will endorse no candidate for the mayoralty in the forthcoming city election, according to a decision just published by the union's city committee, following a referendum.

The union will give the voters a statement of the record of candidates for Mayor, but has confined its endorsement on the city tickets to Frederic R. Coudert Jr., Republican candidate for district attorney of New York County, and Harold G. Lunt, comptroller, whom they characterize as "highly desirable."

BRITISH FIND SOUTH AMERICA RICH FIELD

RIO DE JANEIRO (U. P.).—Completing a trade tour of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil, the British Economic Mission, headed by Lord D'Abernon, has sailed on the steamship Asturias for England.

"We expect important results from our visit to South America," said Lord D'Abernon. He was optimistic regarding the eventual development of South America. "No more fertile field for intelligent enterprise and wise use of capital can be found in the world," he said.

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MOST HEAT LEAST WASTE AT LOWER COST

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Gay in Color and Atmosphere
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531 Washington Street, Boston
Delicious foods appetizingly prepared and at economical prices prevail here as at all Ginter Restaurants

MENU SUGGESTIONS

Puree of Split Peas	20c
Broiled Fresh Mackerel, Lemon Butter, Lyonnaise Potatoes	45c
Baked Chicken Halibut, Maitre d'Hotel, French Fried Potatoes	50c
Spanish Omelet, Fried Sweet Potatoes	45c
Club Tenderloin, with Mushrooms, Asparagus, Tips, French Fried Potatoes	75c
Lemon Meringue Pie	15c

OTHER GINTER RESTAURANTS
CAIRO—1072 Boylston Street
EL SEVILLA—110 Boylston Street
AMBASSADOR—41 Winter Street
OLD VENICE—Norumbega Park
Also Band Box Luncheon at 126 Tremont Street 107 Federal Street

RADIO TO CARRY AWARD OF MEDAL TO BYRD PARTY

Highest Honor of Veteran Wireless Men Is Won by Operator in Antarctica

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Receiving a gold medal by radio 10,000 miles away in Little Antarctica sounds like a revolutionary development, yet visitors to the Radio World's Fair at Madison Square Garden will collect around the Crystal Studio tonight for the purpose of witnessing the event.

Malcolm Hanson, chief operator for the Byrd Expedition, will accept the gold medal of the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association for the most distinguished performance in wireless communication in 1928 at 8:30 p. m. Being almost at the South Pole, Mr. Hanson will hear the presentation ceremony by short-wave radio while Mrs. Hanson will receive the medal itself right at the show.

The important task of maintaining communication between "Little America" and the outside world has fallen to the lot of Mr. Hanson and a splendid performance has resulted with regular daily communication despite many difficulties.

David Sarnoff, a former operator, now executive vice-president of the Radio Corporation of America, will make the presentation. Upon the completion of his speech, Mr. Hanson's acceptance will speed back over the 10,000-mile stretch and will be read into the microphone within a few minutes. This ceremony will go out through a NBC network.

In keeping with the football season just opening, a "football party" will be broadcast from the Crystal Studio just prior to the Hanson medal presentation, in which Dan's monthly change of coaches from "Jesse" Hawley, now a radio manufacturer, to "Jack" Cannel will be fittingly observed.

The show has been largely attended. Primarily a furniture display, the attendance has been marked by more women than usual. The manufacturers concede that they now dictate the purchase of receivers since they have become an important part of the decoration of the home.

GOV. MOODY PREPARES MARTIAL LAW EDICT

AUSTIN, Tex. (P.).—Dan Moody prepared to issue a proclamation declaring martial law for Hutchinson County and Binger Sept. 27. He declined to say definitely whether he would send state troops to the oil town, where the district attorney, John A. Holmes, was assassinated recently.

"There exists a conspiracy between officials and the criminal element, or law violators, and there have been obtained affidavits of instances of money passing to peace officers for protection from enforcement of the law," Governor Moody said in making public findings of those who investigated the situation there.

1000 TAKE FLIGHTS IN 4-MOTORED PLANE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON.—More than 1000 passengers were carried by a single airplane in a three-day series of demonstration flights here. The plane is a Fokker F-32, said to be the largest built in the United States. Officials of the Navy Department, the War Department, the Coast Guard,

and the Post Office Department were present.

The Bon Marche

Wholesale of MERIT Only
LOWELL, MASS.

Expansion Jubilee

This great store-wide Sale ends Saturday night! Special values in every one of our thirty-eight departments.

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AID FARM HANDS TO OWN WORLD TRADERS URGE

Under-Financing Called Bar to Progress on Land at Berlin Conclave

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—The fight from farms into cities and its remedies were discussed by the International Parliamentary Trade Conference in the last session of its fifteenth convention here. The fact that not sufficient interest was being shown in the work of the farmer is one of the causes of his difficult position, it was said. The capital invested in industry, for instance, was much larger than that invested in farming. It was recommended that capital be offered at low rates to co-operative farming societies. Farm hands, moreover, should be enabled to purchase land. Also the spreading of wireless to farm districts was strongly advocated.

Discussing immigration the conference urged that immigrants be permitted to keep close contact with their home country and its culture, paying, however, full respect to the sovereignty of the country in which they settled down.

Herr Von Kardorff, president of the conference, alluding to the question of tariffs, said that modern means of communication enabled the people of Europe to come closer together, but this was still being prevented to a great extent by the wave of tariffs which swept across Europe after the war. Progress, he said, demanded removal of these walls.

Penalty for Buyer Asked in Dry Law

PORTLAND, Ore. (P.).—Dr. Clarence True Wilson, of the board of temperance, prohibition and public morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asserted in an address here that certain changes in the prohibition law were needed to make enforcement effective.

Addressing the Oregon conference of the church, Dr. Wilson said, "The next amendment of the Volstead Act must provide for the punishment of the buyer as well as the seller of liquor." adding: "The padlock feature of the Volstead Act must be made mandatory for a second offense where a property used for bootlegging becomes a public nuisance."

520 GET SENTENCES FOR PALESTINE RIOTS

JERUSALEM (Jewish Telegraph Agency).—Five hundred and twenty Arabs and Jews already have been tried by the courts of Palestine and given various sentences in connection with the recent disturbances, according to an estimate in the Arab press.

The figures show that up to Sept. 19, 274 Arabs and 39 Jews were given prison sentences, ranging from one to 12 months, and 85 Arabs and 14 Jews were committed to the district court.

Cherry & Webb's Fall Fashion Sale

is providing conclusive proof that Fashion and Low Prices can go together.

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Princeton Dedicates Chemical Building

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRINCETON, N. J.—Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton, has just formally opened the university's new chemical laboratory, erected at a cost of approximately \$1,500,000 and equipped with a \$3,000,000 research endowment.

The bestowal of five honorary degrees upon distinguished natural scientists from four nations marked the dedication. Those receiving the degree of Doctor of Science were Dr. Irving Langmuir, president of the American Chemical Society; Max Bodenstein, University of Berlin; Sir James Colquhoun Irvine, University of St. Andrews; Frederick G. Donnan, University College, London, and Jean Baptiste Perrin, University of Paris.

A brilliant academic procession, including more than 100 educators from abroad and from other universities in the United States, preceded the dedication, when Dr. Hibben received the large symbolic key to the building from Charles E. Klauder, of Philadelphia, architect of the building. The visiting chemists remained at Princeton for a conference.

PLANS TO LINK UP BRANCH AIR LINES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—A transportation division, headed by Thomas Hardin, formerly vice-president and general manager of Southern Air Transport, Inc., has just been established to coordinate the activities of the various air line subsidiaries of Aviation Corporation, according to Graham B. Grosvenor, president of the organization.

The air lines that will come under Mr. Hardin's supervision include the Universal Aviation Corporation, most of whose transport and air mail routes are in the Middle West and the Mississippi Valley; Colonial Airways, the Embury Riddle Aviation Corporation, Interstate Air Lines and Southern Air Transport, the announcement said.

Election Ordered in Czechoslovakia

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—President Masaryk, by the advice of Prime Minister Frantisek Udraskal, has issued a decree dissolving both Houses of the Czechoslovak Parliament and fixing the new elections for Oct. 27.

The action of the Czechoslovakian executive is coincidental with the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet and Chancellor Stresemann in favor of Hans Schöber. President Masaryk declares these measures are necessary to relieve the general tension and establish a new political atmosphere fit for settling important national issues. A deeper cause of the

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Best Fresh Dressed Ducks, lb. 30c

Best Fresh Dressed Broilers, lb. 40c

Fancy Roast Chicken (3 1/2 lb.), lb. 38c

Fancy Roast Chicken (4 lb.), lb. 45c

Fancy Fowl (4 lb.), lb. 35c

Fancy Fowl (5 lb. to 5 1/2 lb.), lb. 40c

Best Leg of Lamb, lb. 38c

Forequarter Best Lamb, lb. 18c

String Beans, lb. 12c

Native Celery, bunch 10c

Native Spinach, lb. 8c

Radishes, bunch 3c

Cranberries, lb. 12c

Concord Grapes, basket 25c

Brussels Sprouts, box 15c

Cauliflower, lb. 10c

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Lindbergh to Turn Air Archaeologist and Search Jungles for Mayan Ruins

Will Lead Expedition of Carnegie Institution, Charting Course Into Unexplored Territory of Central America—British Honduras Selected as Base

WASHINGTON (P.).—Once more Col. Charles A. Lindbergh is to symbolize America's noblest bird, the eagle.

Flying high above the jungles of Central America, seat of the continent's highest ancient civilization, he will hover, dip and dart away, studying from aloft the splendid ruins of known Mayan settlements and searching for others.

Undoubtedly Dr. John C. Merriam, president of Carnegie Institution of Washington, predicts, he will find lost in uncharted masses of dense forest and tropical tangle, hitherto unknown cities that were built before the Christian era flourished, and then vanished.

Lured by curiosity aroused when he found a deserted city in the Yucatan, Colonel Lindbergh will lead an air expedition sponsored by the Carnegie Institution and the Pan-American Airways, Inc., of New York, into regions not yet penetrated by white men.

Flights will be made over vast areas of strange territory in the Mexican provinces of Yucatan and Quintana Roo, and in Guatemala, Honduras, and British Honduras.

Accompanied by Dr. Oliver Ricketson, Carnegie Institution authority on Mayan archaeology, and discoverer of many ruins, he will take bearings on known jungle cities. From them they will chart a course into unexplored territory so that cities discovered from the air may be found later by land parties without blind searching.

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Please compare them with what you are now paying

Best Fresh Dressed Ducks, lb. 30c

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MAN OF LAW AND ORDER TO RULE AUSTRIA

Johann Schober, Great Organizer in Post-War Confusion, Names Cabinet

LONDON—The new Cabinet formed by Johann Schober, former police president in Vienna and now Chancellor of Austria, in succession to the Stresemann Ministry, resigned Sept. 25, is composed as follows:

Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Defense, Karl Vaugoin (Christian Socialist).
Minister of Interior, Vincent Schumy (Agrarian).
Minister of Agriculture, Florian Födermayr (Agrarian).
Minister of Social Welfare, Prof. Theodore Immitter.
Minister of Justice, Dr. Franz Slama (Pan-German).
Minister of Trade and Communication, Dr. Michael Hainisch.

Herr Schober, besides returning to the Chancellorship, which he has filled for short periods in 1921 and again in 1922, holds provisionally the portfolios of Finance and Education, pending the arrival in Vienna of Prof. Josef Redlich, former lecturer in Harvard University, and of Prof. Easelsberg, who is in Rumania, to whom these posts, respectively, have been offered.

The new Chancellor is in favor of revising the constitution, thus appeasing the demands of the militant Heimwehr. Fascists, who are threatening demonstrations for Sept. 29. Herr Vaugoin, Schumy Födermayr and Slama are former members of the Stresemann Ministry, which succeeded the Seipel cabinet on May 5. Four of the new ministers are members of Parliament and the others are civil servants. The new Chancellor graduated in law at Vienna University in 1898, immediately joining the Vienna police department, being promoted to president after 10 years. Later he became referee in police cases arising in the Ministry of Interior. Appointed director of the state police in 1924, Herr Schober made a distinguished record in dealing with the refugees from all parts of the Hapsburg Empire who flocked to the capital.

As police president, says the London Times correspondent, Herr Schober "saved the city from the grave dangers threatening it when the immense despairing army hurried from the front to the capital, each man determined to do his best for himself. Thereafter followed confusion resulting from the breaking away of the secession states and the terrible period of inflated currency and economic distress. Here it was that the remarkable organizing talents of the police president stood him and the country in good stead."

KOUSSEVITZKY RETURNS
Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, returns to Boston from Europe on

Thursday to begin rehearsals. On Oct. 22 in Symphony Hall he will make one of his rare appearances as double-bass virtuoso in a recital for the benefit of the Peabody Home for Crippled Children and the Travelers Aid Society.

Hoovers Rearrange Famous Portraits

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Hoover rearrangement of White House portraits, which has been in progress for several weeks, has reached the historic east room.

Full-length paintings of George and Martha Washington, brought from a lower corridor, were hung Friday in the room to which tourists from the four corners of the country daily troop on sightseeing schedule.

Mrs. Hoover has been grouping White House belongings according to periods, and selected the East Room as most suitable for the Washington portraits. That of George Washington is one saved by Mrs. Madison at the time the White House was burned in 1814. The portrait of Martha Washington is of later date.

MANU MINISTRY ACTS IN ANTI-JEWISH AFFAIR

BUCHAREST—After careful examination of the case of persecution of Jews at the hands of students returning from an anti-nationalist congress, the Ministry of the Interior has dismissed several high police officials responsible for failure to maintain order and has instigated court proceedings against them for neglect of duty.

This prompt and vigorous action tends to revive the waning confidence of many Rumanians in the ability and desire of the present Government impartially to defend the rights of all citizens.

BRIDGE, OHIO'S GIFT, PRESENTED TO BELGIUM

BRUSSELS—In the presence of numerous veterans of the Thirty-seventh American division, there was opened at Eynne-sur-Escaut a bridge of reinforced cement and white and black marble, presented to Belgium by the State of Ohio to replace the bridge blown up during the war, and in memory of the crossing of the river by American troops in November, 1918.

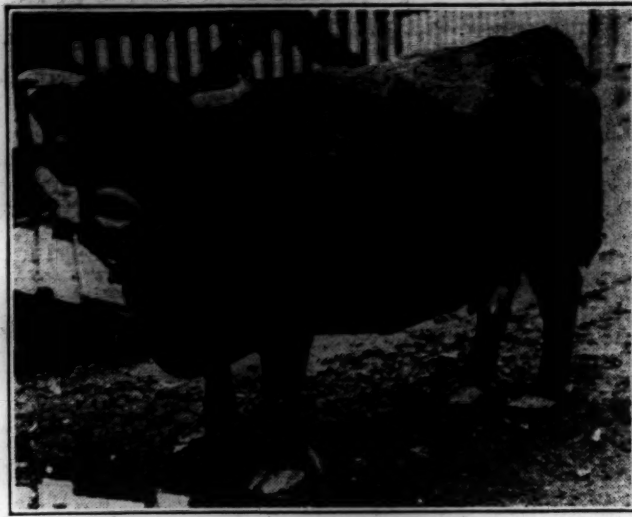
The new bridge was formally given to Belgium by Captain Norton, representing the Governor of Ohio.

UTILITIES INQUIRY WILL BE RESUMED

WASHINGTON—The Federal Trade Commission has announced that it will resume its investigation of the publicity activities of the public utility industry on Oct. 3, after a recess since June.

Exhibits will be entered into the record and witnesses examined on that day, but the nature of the exhibits or the names of the witnesses the commission is not yet ready to announce.

Farms Disappear in Manhattan but New York Still Owns a Cow



Underwood

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Manhattan, melting pot for men and women of all nations, is the proud owner of a cow.

Where teeming millions in crowded tenements, Bronx flats or Park Avenue apartments pay a substantial part of their income to live in rooms looking out upon blank walls, perhaps a tree, or, if unusually fortunate, one of the 15,000 tiny gardens estimated to exist on the island, Manhattan's cow placidly chews her cud in her \$720,000,000 pasture: Central Park.

In fact, Manhattan's "bossy" has become the island's sole reminder of its farming days, save for the 46 sheep which share her 840-acre "pasture." For quietly, and without heraldry of its passing, a survey shows, agriculture has departed from Manhattan. The five farms recorded on the upper part of the island by the Federal census of 1920 have recently given way before the constant push of the city.

Likewise the 805 farms valued at \$36,000,000 which the 1920 census recorded in the surrounding boroughs which go to make up the greater city of New York, have given way in ever increasing numbers to homes and factories, city parks and golf courses.

Farms Fast Disappearing
Few, perhaps, will wonder at the flight of agriculture, since New York has seldom been referred to as a farming city, yet the fact remains that as recently as 1920 products valued at \$3,500,000 were cultivated each year within the metropolitan limits, including 470,096 bushels of potatoes and 52,355 bushels of corn.

Today the Chamber of Commerce of Queens, a borough where 565 farms existed before, gives a rough estimate that not more than 200 still remain. At the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce it was said that while 54 farms were in operation in 1920, few exist today, and that almost the only farming being done is temporary truck gardening carried on by Italians on

real estate developments that are too far ahead of their market.

In the Bronx no figures were obtainable, but it was said that there, as elsewhere in New York City, farms have decreased beneath the pressure of metropolitanism.

Truckers on Staten Island
In Staten Island, according to figures furnished by Hugl & Helnicke, real estate operators, truck farming is being done on 103 farms, which cover only 223 acres of land, but which are valued at \$3,217,000. The entire transition is summed up by New York's tax assessors, who say that where they taxed 467,000 parcels of land a decade or two ago, today this same land has been split up into 787,000 parcels.

The present trend, the survey shows, is from agriculture to horticulture. School gardens alone have doubled in number during the last five years, until 90 are now in cultivation, ranging in size from one-tenth of an acre to 15 acres, and covering 47 acres altogether.

Not only flowers are grown, but vegetables valued at more than \$12,000 were raised by school children

last year, all of which presumably found their way to mother's kitchen door, according to Van Errie Kilpatrick, director of these gardens and the founder, more than 20 years ago, of the School Garden Association of New York, with its 10,000 teacher members.

The demand for a knowledge of horticulture, Mr. Kilpatrick said, is tremendously increasing. Already, he declared, there are 600,000 gardens in Greater New York, some of them atop skyscrapers, some of them in back yards, some of them not much larger than the size of their owner's hat, and some of them covering many hundred square feet of ground, but all of them proudly cared for by those who would not see an entirely country-less city.

China's Export Trade Shows Big Increase

SHANGHAI (AP)—China's trade with foreign countries is rapidly returning to normal, according to figures released recently by the various consulates and trade commissioners in Shanghai and the customs officials of all the treaty ports in the country.

The declared exports from China to the United States during June, 1929, amounted to over \$14,000,000 gold, bringing the total for the fractional year ending June 30, 1929, to \$90,576,599, which is about \$10,000,000 greater than it was at the end of the first six months of 1928.

Raw silk exports to the United States take the lead; wool oil and dog furs rank second and third in importance.

Chinese chemical preparations are in greater demand in the United States than in former years. Metallic products, such as tungsten and antimony ores, belong to the increased group of exports, while inedible vegetable goods have registered a noticeable increase.

Great Britain, France and Germany have likewise increased their exports from China as well as their import business.

ANGLO-AMERICAN UNITY IS URGED BY LABOR CHIEF

(Continued from Page 1)

visit to the United States in 1922 under the Council's auspices.

John W. Davis is president of the council. Other officers and directors are: Hamilton Fish Armstrong, Dr. Isaiah Bowman, Paul D. Cravath, Norman H. Davis, Dr. Stephen P. Duggan, Allen W. Dulles, Dr. John H. Finley, Prof. Edwin F. Gay, Otto H. Kahn, Russell C. Leffingwell, Walter H. Mallory, George O. May, Prof. Wesley C. Mitchell, Frank L. Polk, Whitney H. Shepardson, Paul M. Warburg, George W. Wickersham and Owen D. Young.

United States and Britain to Draft Naval Invitation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The United States and Great Britain are collaborating in the drafting of the formal invitation for the proposed naval conference, although it is agreed between them that England alone will issue the call.

The request will go to Japan, France, Italy and also to the United States. This is done to preserve the atmosphere of impartiality on the part of the host nation.

The explanation for the collaboration between the United States and England on the form of an invitation that the latter alone will issue rests in the fact that it has been determined that the communication shall contain a comprehensive declaration of the formula for an understanding on naval issues that has been reached between the two countries.

The advisability of such a course, it was explained, is due to the desire on the part of both the United States and England to "put all their cards on the table" and thereby remove the possibility of any suspicion on the call.

the part of the other participating powers of any secret arrangements between them.

Drafts of the invitation have been exchanged between the two countries and changes and alterations are known to have been made by the United States. Because of this and the action of the British Government in consulting the dominion governments on these revisions, delay in the issuing of the call has resulted.

Baldwin Says 'Bon Voyage'

LONDON (AP)—Among the many visitors Ramsay MacDonald received at No. 10 Downing Street as he prepared for his departure for the United States, was Stanley Baldwin, the former Conservative Premier. Mr. Baldwin, who returned from a vacation on the Continent, called on the Laborite leader to wish him bon voyage to America.

SOFIA PROTESTS ACTS OF FOREIGN AIRMEN

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—While the Bulgarian press shows a hopeful and favorable, if not an enthusiastic, attitude toward the negotiations between Bulgaria and Serbia, resumed at Pirot, it unanimously expresses indignation at the Governments of Yugoslavia and Rumania for sending military airplanes at very low altitudes over Bulgarian territory, considering it a flagrant violation of international propriety.

The Sofia Government is protesting through official channels at Belgrade and Bucharest.

BRITISH WARSHIP IN MAINE

PORTLAND, Me. (AP)—The cruiser Wisteria, first British fighting craft to visit Portland in three years, has arrived here after a cruise of Canadian waters. She was greeted by a salute of 21 guns from the harbor forts. The vessel will remain here for a week before sailing for her base at Bermuda.

CANADA CLAMPS LID TIGHTER ON FOREIGN INFLUX

Quota From Non-Preferred Countries Reduced Further by 25 Per Cent

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—A further 25 per cent reduction of the present quota of immigrants from non-preferred countries has been announced by Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, following a conference of officials of his department with the Canadian Pacific Railway, Canadian National and other ocean shipping companies.

A year ago, in order to reduce the influx of immigrants from Central Europe, the number of farm laborers allowed from non-preferred countries was limited to one-third of the previous year's total.

This resulted in 10,000 fewer entering Canada. While the restriction is even greater this year, the requirement that the movement be completed by May 31 is so far being continued, and there is also more latitude in the case of those who have fellow-countrymen here willing to assist them in getting located on the land.

"It was agreed," reads the statement issued, "that British immigrants will continue to receive every possible encouragement. A renewal of the assisted passage agreement for certain classes of British migrants, which expires at the end of the present calendar year, was recommended. These classes include families for land settlement, house workers, and juvenile immigrants moved under provincial Government or recognized societies' auspices."

Filene's
BOSTON
Built on value; growing on value

There are secrets up the sleeves of all
Sheared lamb coats at \$65

A SECRET OF ECONOMY.

A secret that every young college girl, school girl and business girl will eagerly listen to. A way to be warm enough, smart enough, satisfied with her own appearance, and yet a way to be quite inexpensively "fur coated."

There's a secret of value too, for the well-liked Beaver color lamb with the Johnny collar and turn back cuffs is lower priced this year.

And then, let's not forget to whisper to you the secret of wear. These jaunty lambs just seem to fit in sports roadsters, rumble seats, and stadium on real cold days and they stand the hard knocks, the weather, and steady wear they naturally get, very well.

For misses—sizes 16 to 20—Other sheared-lamb coats, \$50 to \$150.
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COLORADO RIVER CANAL TO FORM LINK IN PROJECT

Plan All-American Route to Water Imperial and Coachella Valleys

Western states are preparing to harness the Colorado River and put it to work. Congress has already authorized such action and efforts are going forward to bring all Colorado basin states into full accord in the hope that construction can begin in December. This is the last of five articles explaining the present status of this development.

By COURTLAND HOLCOMB
Special to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EL CENTRO, Calif. When workmen begin to cut rock and turn the soil under provisions of the Boulder Canyon Project Act, all activity will not be confined to Black Canyon, where Boulder Dam is to rise. The farmers of Imperial Valley, who for so long have fought for flood relief, and other benefits which the act will provide, expect to see at their very doors one of the most important adjuncts of the plan, the all-American canal, which will be constructed from the river to their irrigation ditches.

Engineering data on construction of this canal are being gathered by a party of Reclamation Service surveyors and engineers led by H. J. Gault. Present plans call for a channel approximately 160 miles long, which will bring water from the river to the upper reaches of Imperial Valley, to Coachella Valley, some distance north.

When completed, this canal will supersede the present ditch which runs many miles through Mexico after leaving the Colorado River, eventually to re-enter the United States at the south end of Imperial Valley. Because it was necessary to divert half the flow of the canal to Mexican users free of charge, when arrangements were first made for its construction, farmers of this vicinity have been uneasy in favor of bringing their water entirely through American territory.

What Survey Will Show
The present survey will determine the best points for building diversion works on the Colorado, the elevations along which the canal can best be routed, and the capacities of the canal.

Previous surveys, made through joint action of the Federal Government and Imperial Valley, are being rechecked. In those surveys it was planned to utilize Laguna Dam, built by the Reclamation Service 14 miles above Yuma, Ariz., and hitherto considered the logical starting place of the canal.

Now it is thought that point may be discarded in favor of one further upstream.

The first unit of the canal will extend from the diversion point to Andrade at the Mexican border. It will in all likelihood be built sufficiently large to carry not only the water supply for Imperial and Coachella valleys, but for the Mexican lands as well, according to tentative plans.

From Andrade the canal will swing northerly and westward across a range of giant sand hills and through the fertile, but now desolate, lands of the East Side Mesa, where it is expected that ultimate reclamation will place several hundred thousand

Saves Delay of Year on Boulder Dam Work



DR. ELWOOD MEAD
Commissioner of Reclamation

acres in cultivation. This area is beyond reach of the present irrigation system because of its low elevation.

Canal Part of Project

By carrying the water allotted to Mexican lands in the first unit of the proposed canal, additional hydroelectric resources will be developed as an incident to the canal, engineers say.

The all-American canal is an integral part of the Boulder Dam project, for which the United States has agreed to advance funds not to exceed \$165,000,000. Of that there is authorized a maximum of \$38,000,000 for building the canal. The entire expenditure is to be returned to the Government, however, on the basis of reclamation project loans. Lands benefited will be bonded for the cost of the canal.

In making the survey this summer rather than waiting until actual appropriations are made by Congress under terms of the act, Dr. Elwood Mead, United States Commissioner of Reclamation, pointed out that practically a year's delay will be averted. The cost of the survey, estimated at \$100,000, is defrayed by a joint agreement signed by the Government, the Imperial Irrigation District and the Coachella Valley Water District. The Government provides \$50,000 of the amount, Imperial Valley gives \$40,000, and Coachella Valley \$10,000. The latter two agencies expect to be reimbursed for their shares of the cost of the survey when actual appropriations under the Boulder Canyon Project Act are made by Congress, according to the terms of the agreement recently signed.

Plans for construction of another and larger canal are being made in Los Angeles, where the Metropolitan Water District has had surveys in the field for a number of years searching for the best route to bring domestic water supplies from the Colorado River to the coast cities of southern California.

U. S. INDUSTRIES IN CANADA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
TORONTO, Ont.—This city is already the location of more than 200 United States industries, according to Main Johnson, general manager of the Toronto Industrial Commission. The commission is active also with British firms, and is extending its connections to the continent of Europe.

HOOVER URGED TO GIVE TARIFF STAND IN FULL

Opposition Seizes on Statement for Flexible Clause, to Draw Him Out Further

WASHINGTON—Confronting one another on the flexible tariff issue is the President, supported by farm and industrial organizations on one side, and the Progressive-Democratic, anti-tariff-bill coalition on the other.

The President's declaration advocating the retention by Congress of the flexible tariff had no effect upon the opposition alliance. The demand by farm organizations, headed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, that the provision be retained because it has proved its worth, is likewise of no force in curbing their attack.

The opposition is waging one of the most effective offensives that has been seen in the Senate for a long time. Republican leaders are countering as best they can, but they are lacking in numbers of good debaters and their position on this particular issue is made difficult by the unpopularity of the bill as a whole.

Not only has the opposition assailed the flexible tariff, but has taken up the Hoover challenge as contained in his press statement and criticized him and his position on the specific question, and the tariff issue in general. Speaker after speaker of the opposition has followed almost a set routine; first one will denounce the flexible tariff and the next criticize the President. The small group of Republican leaders who alone have borne the whole burden of the defensive of the measure, remain silent until one of the major contestants of the opposition takes the floor, then one of their number rises in answer.

Borah Gives His Views

William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho, in his address on the Senate floor, declared that he would not criticize the President for issuing his statement on the flexible tariff, but insisted that now he had expressed himself on this section of the bill, it was incumbent upon him to state his views on the other parts. Of the flexible tariff itself he said: "What reductions have been made? What relief has been given to the consumers of the country under a law enacted at a time when there was practically a condition of war? I take the position that not one single reduction of any moment whatever has been brought about or been recommended by the Tariff Commission that not one cent of the tremendous burden laid upon the consumers of this country by reason of conditions under which the tariff was enacted has been lifted during the past seven years."

The President having put his hand to the plow, Mr. Borah asserted, cannot now turn aside. Having undertaken to shape the bill with regard to the flexible tariff, he must, Mr. Borah declared, "go through to the end and assume with us the responsibility for the form of the bill, not merely by his veto upon which he has heretofore expressed an unwillingness to rely, but by his influence here in this chamber."

Calls on President to Take Stand

"Therefore, while I am not going to criticize the fact that he issued his statement, I do say that it is the duty of the President to advise this body in the same plain and specific way whether or not the industrial schedules of this bill meet his approval. "The real fight here is between the agricultural interests and the industrial interests. The most important question to the country is whether these industrial schedules are justified. I ask from the floor of the Senate that the President advise this body and advise the country, as he

MOTION-PICTURE PRODUCERS WIN LAW ACTION

Judge Holds 'Credit Rules' Justifiable—No Restraint of Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The action brought by the United States Government against 10 motion picture producing and distributing corporations and 33 film boards of trade, charging that the defendants were engaged in "a conspiracy in restraint of interstate trade in violation of the Sherman anti-trust act," has just been dismissed by Federal Judge Thomas D. Thacher in the United States District Court.

The suit involved more than 25,000 motion picture theaters throughout the United States, and its dismissal will safeguard the distributors against a loss of more than \$4,000,000 a year, Edwin P. Grosvenor, member of the firm of Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft, attorneys for the defendants, said.

Judge Thacher held that the organization's credit rules, whose validity was questioned by the government, were quite justifiable, and that there was "no intent to drive out or exclude anyone from the business of exhibiting motion pictures."

"The most serious complaint is that deposits in small amounts have been required from bona fide purchasers of motion picture theaters as security for the performance of new contracts," he continued, "and this requirement, insisted upon only if the new owner wished to make new contracts without assuming the old, had been employed to induce the new owner to assume and carry out the uncompleted contracts of the former owner."

"It appears that prior to the adoption of the 'credit rules' the distributors suffered very substantial losses through the repudiation of their contracts by exhibitors scattered throughout the country," Judge Thacher said that the action

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MUSIC, SMILES FOUND IN WOMAN REFORMATORIES

Crime Exaggerated in Press, Prison Association Meeting Is Told

TORONTO, Ont.—There was too much exaggeration in the press and on public platforms about the increase in crime. It was not as bad as it appeared to be.

This was the emphatic belief expressed by Col. Leon C. Faulkner, managing director of the Children's Village, Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., in an address to the American Prison Association convention at the Royal York Hotel.

"Women are a lot easier to handle than men in reformatories," Miss Florence Monahan, superintendent of the State Reformatory for Women, Minnesota, told the convention. "Women's institutions differ greatly from men's," she added. "The question of physical force does not enter into it. They don't fight each other, and one seldom hears of women using physical force on the officers of the institution."

Miss Monahan explained the absence of walls and fences in most of the reformatories for women. "Women are not adventurous," she averred. "They do not take many chances to run away. They conform to the conventions and customs easily, so that in an institution where a precedent against certain behavior is well established, very few will do the thing that isn't done."

More Human Contact

"In the reformatories for women," she concluded, "you will find less rigid discipline, more informality, more human contact between officers and inmates, more smiles, more laughter, more music."

"Liberty is a good thing, but the removal of it is sufficient punishment for any crime," the convention was told by Dr. Frank Moore of Highway Penitentiary, New Jersey. "It is enough to take the men's liberty away," he said. "The reformatory system is preferable to the rigidity of penitentiary life."

"Does the present form of sentence and punishment realize the great object of making better citizens after release?" queried William G. Baxter, secretary of the Connecticut Prison Association. "Volumes have been written concerning the cause of crime and the care of the criminal after the court sentence," he went on, "but the repeaters repeat and the public continue to bear the cost of crime."

Mr. Baxter maintained that the Government should take necessary

measures to provide labor colonies to which discharged prisoners on a subsequent conviction could be committed. This would be a step forward, he thought, in preventing repeaters.

Canadian Prison Reform

Workers in the field of Canadian prison reform, juvenile delinquency and social welfare held up their work for the appraisal of delegates to the congress of the American Prison Association, at the Royal York Hotel.

For one day the visitors from all parts of the United States paused in their discussions of conditions at home. Canadian men and women stepped onto the platform and the most prominent sociologists, penologists and civic welfare workers in the Dominion told how Canada manages the problems that also are a puzzle to the United States. The day was known officially as "Canada day."

"We are not the enemies of the criminal," said Dr. C. B. Farrar. "We do not want to be vindictive. Are we not trying to reclaim him?"

"In civilized countries every shipwreck is investigated," said John Kidman, secretary of the Prisoners Welfare Association of Montreal. "Isn't it equally worth while to probe the cause of human shipwrecks, whether in the individual or in the aggregate?"

Brig.-Gen. W. St. P. Hughes, federal superintendent of penitentiaries, stressed that upon penitentiary officials rests the responsibility of rebuilding the character of convicts. "It is well known that to rebuild the convict's character his heart must be touched," he said. "This may only be done by law-abiding and God-fearing officers. If a godless or brutal official is placed in charge of inmates, his example will make on them an impression of evil."

Child Welfare Service

Miss Charlotte Whitton of Ottawa, member of the Canadian Council of Child Welfare, declared that "it is less to the reformatory, industrial school, the juvenile court or probation service than to the home and the child welfare services that the country must look for any further appreciable reduction in its volume of juvenile delinquency and youthful crime."

A strong criticism of county jail conditions in Canada and a comparison of these jails with similar institutions in the United States were advanced in the course of an address delivered by C. W. Topping, University of British Columbia.

After dilating on the abuses of the Canadian jails, Mr. Topping said that there is a definite trend to do away with the county jail in western Canada and to replace it with larger institutions which were in reality industrial prisons. Several institutions of that kind, he said, had already been erected in western Canada, while the pattern was moving steadily eastward, so that it was probably not far distant when few of those objectionable small jails would remain in Canada.

"Though New York state prisons have a daily average of 5000 prisoners in the 18 penal institutions, it has consistently ignored the human problem inherent in the 60,000 criminals and persons charged with crime who pass through its houses of correction every year," declared Joseph F. Fishman of the New York City Department of Correction, in an address to the convention.

Indeterminate sentences and parole in Ontario was the subject of an instructive address by Judge Emerson Coatsworth of Toronto. He pointed out that nine out of 10 paroled prisoners succeed in later life, and that this was a great encouragement to the continuance of the method.

NEW EUROPE MAY LIFT BAN ON ANSCHLUSS

(Continued from Page 1)

celebrated this summer was marked by plain statements from Germany that revision was desired.

Question of Frontiers

Nor is it Germany's desire that revision be confined to the elimination of the statement concerning the responsibility for the war. Germany would ask for a reconsideration of the Polish frontier. The Austrian portion of Germany would press for a rectification of the Czechoslovak frontier. The whole territorial settlement would be threatened. Who would support France in maintaining that settlement? Great Britain would be indifferent. Particularly now that the Conservatives are out of office, France could hope for no more than the most formal statement that the settlement of the treaties should stand if change would endanger the peace of Europe. France's former ally, Russia, desires a revision of the treaties. Rumania and Poland have territories that Russia covets. Union between Germany and Austria would,

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therefore, in the French view, be the entering wedge. France's European position is not such that she could consent to it.

Naturally enough the succession states oppose the Anschluss. Czechoslovakia in particular prefers to have her boundaries on the west give her two neighbors rather than one powerful one. The architects of the Petite Entente treaties looked upon the Anschluss as one of the reasons why defensive alliances between the adopted states were interested indirectly because of what might result from the Anschluss.

Opposes Union

In connection with the tenth anniversary of the independence of Czechoslovakia, Dr. Beneš wrote: "Among the questions not yet settled which must not be forgotten and which for a long time to come will come to the front again, are Anschluss and the revision of the Trianon Treaty. I do not believe in the union of Austria with Germany. I believe no longer in the revision of the Treaty of Trianon. These things cannot be brought about except by war or by the unanimous consent of the interested states. These two dangers, however, will arise from time to time and we shall have to combat them with all our energy."

Meanwhile, however, Germany and Austria are coming together in many ways. Identical laws are to be passed dealing with copyright, inheritance, and guardianship. This policy is the same as that which has persuaded the states of the American union to adopt uniform laws relating to commercial transactions—such as stock transfers, bills, notes and sales. Frontier and passport regulations have been conceded. Complete free trade—a customs union—would probably seem almost as objectionable to Czechoslovakia as political union, but the powers can hardly protest against uniform legislation adopted by two separate legislatures. Czechoslovakia's trade with Germany has already been pointed out, is rapidly increasing. The statesmen who took the initiative in forming the Petite Entente realize the desirability of leveling commercial barriers. It is entirely likely therefore that there will be increasingly intimate commercial relations between Germany, Austria and Czechoslovakia. Indeed, it is not improbable that in the economic field there will be developments that will make Czechoslovakia far less intransigent so far as political union is concerned.

New Possibilities

Ten years ago every observer of European politics would have been inclined to say that the coming decade would not see the entrance of Germany into the League, the Locarno agreements, and the Kellogg pact. These great advances, however, have come. Today, the political observer is inclined to say that the Anschluss is not possible in the next decade, but that it will ultimately be consented to. It would not be strange if the first part of this belief were incorrect, and if the Anschluss

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is brought about before the twentieth anniversary of the Treaty of Versailles. Measures could be taken to keep the enlarged Germany from even seeming to be threatening in a military sense. Germany's present limited military establishment could suffice for the united countries; a ring of commercial agreements could persuade contiguous states that they had something to gain; the new arrangement could be sanctioned by the League of Nations and guaranteed by new pacts like those entered into at Locarno. For Europe such an achievement would be the greatest possible pledge of peace. It would be a convincing announcement that theories as to a balance of power—these underly France's opposition—had been finally given up.

STATEN ISLAND PARK PROJECT AUTHORIZED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Purchase by the city of 583 acres of land on Staten Island, to be used for park purposes, has just been authorized by the Sinking Fund Commission. The tracts to be purchased at a price not to exceed \$1,800,000, contain 215 acres, known as Wolfe's Pond Park, Princess Bay, and 368 acres at Crooke's Point, Great Kills. Adjoining the latter tract are 400 acres of submerged land recently purchased from the State at \$1 an acre, which will be reclaimed and developed as a marine park.

The commission also ordered payment of \$1,071,500 awarded in condemnation proceedings for property on the waterfront of Jamaica Bay, from Byrne Place, Canarsie, to Hamilton Beach, which is to be developed as a park.

Dissolution Sought of Big Milk Chain

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Application is to be made to the New York State Supreme Court for the dissolution of the New York Milk Chain Association, which has been referred to in official quarters as a "racket," and of which Larry Fay is president, according to the Attorney-General. Simultaneously it was learned at the Department of Health that Mr. Fay also would move to dissolve the association. Mr. Fay's decision, it was said at the Health

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Department, followed a conference with Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, Health Commissioner.

Meanwhile, it was learned, Dr. Wynne is making plans for a new milk association headed by Henry Morgenthau Jr., chairman of Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt's Milk Economic Board. This new association, it was said, will be known as the Wholesale Dairy Products Dealers of New York City. Dr. Wynne said he had written a letter to Mr. Morgenthau explaining his purposes.

"Of course, as you understood, my constitutional interest must restrict itself to seeing that the milk supplied to the public is of the highest grade," Dr. Wynne's letter said. "On the other hand, we are interested in seeing a real trade body, competently organized and under an outstanding person, who, given a competent paid staff, will lead these dealers into the position of prestige which the importance of the industry warrants."

SPANISH FIRM FINED FOR INSULTING ITALY

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADRID—Gen. Primo de Rivera fining a Spanish business house \$3500 for derogatory reference to Italy, said: "We have fined a Barcelona firm 25,000 pesetas for answering an inquiry of the Italian Chamber of Commerce at Barcelona discourteously by writing, 'Dear Sirs, we cannot establish commercial relations with you until the political régime in Italy is changed.'"

"Manifestly a place of insolence cannot be tolerated as the political régime of Italy is duly recognized and respected by all countries who consider it worthy of every esteem, not mentioning our own high opinion."

YENCHING UNIVERSITY HOLDS OPENING FETES

PEIPING (P)—Yenching University has held its formal opening exercises in connection with the dedication ceremonies which were postponed two years ago because of unsettled conditions in China. Many noted American and Chinese educators attended.

The university, which is chartered under the laws of New York and has more than 700 students, is situated on a site of 130 acres several miles outside of Peiping's walls and forms the summer garden of a Manchurian prince.

BRAZIL-COLOMBIA SIGN NOV. 15

BOGOTA, Colombia (U. P.)—The Brazilian-Colombian boundary treaty was approved at the first reading in the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate approved the pact, at a third reading, some time ago. Formal exchange of ratification is scheduled to take place here Nov. 15.

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GAMBLING CHECK TO BE PROPOSED IN CONGRESS

Senator Capper to Introduce Measures Dealing With Bucket-Shops

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Legislation designed to prevent fraudulent practices in the sale of securities and to check gambling of all sorts in Washington is to be pushed in Congress shortly.

Leo A. Rover, United States Attorney, has submitted the following recommendations to Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, chairman of Senate District Committee:

Prompt enactment of the bill pending in the last Congress to prevent fraudulent practices in the sale of securities, with certain amendments.

Provision for a heavier penalty for a first offense of violating the "bucket shop" section in the present District code.

A law to prevent the sale in the District of any newspaper, magazine or pamphlet containing racing information.

Senator Capper heartily approved the recommendation and promised to introduce bills in the Senate at an early date. He believes that heavy penalties ought to be imposed in the first instance in cases involving swindling of investors by bucket shop operators and fraudulent promoters. He thinks the need is great for a so-called blue-sky law to regulate the issuance and sale of securities in the District.

The proposal that gambling places be padlocked seems to him reasonable and proper. The condition mentioned by Mr. Rover with reference to usury in the making of loans can be considered by the subcommittee working under the Brookhart resolution on real estate practices in the District. Senator Capper stated. It should be possible to borrow money at legal rates on real estate, personal property or so-called character loans, he declared. Usury should be stopped.

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MORE CHILDREN WORK AS HOME CHORES DECLINE

Survey by Federal Bureau
Shows Big Gains in After
School Labor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—There being fewer household chores since so many families live in apartments or tenements, many children who used to be called upon to perform tasks in their homes now find outside occupations before and after school hours, according to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor. The bureau has just made a study of more than 8,000 employed children under 16 years of age in Newark and Paterson, N. J., in which public school officials, the State Department of Labor and local social agencies co-operated.

The largest number of children not engaged in street trades were employed in stores, chiefly as delivery boys and in smaller numbers as sales boys and girls and general helpers. The next largest number were nurse maids and the next bootblacks at indoor stands.

Other children worked in factories, assisted painters, plumbers, and were errand boys, office boys and girls, caddies, janitors' assistants and workers in lunchrooms and restaurants. Boys had a wider range of work than girls. Street work, as the selling and carrying of newspapers, bootblacking and peddling, were the chief occupations of 2261 boys and 36 girls under 16 years of age in Newark and of 546 boys and 16 girls under 16 years in Paterson.

While attending school, 35 per cent of the Newark children and 40 per cent of the Paterson children work at least 24 hours a week. About half of the Newark children engage in occupations other than street work. More than half of the Paterson children work more than eight hours on Saturday, it was found.

"For some of the occupations, the state child labor law has been interpreted as fixing no minimum age and setting no limitations on the hours of work," the report states. "But even in occupations for which the child labor law sets a minimum age or limits hours of work for children of 16, many children reported working

under the legal age and in excess of the legal hours.

"Supplementing legislative measures," the report continues, "the schools are in the best position to see that school children are not employed to their detriment outside school hours."

It is suggested that the schools, where equipped for it, provide extra constructive activities, which might be welcome where work is not done because of the necessity for making money.

Rio Grande Flood Halts Food Supply

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—About 1000 persons are homeless and with very limited food supplies in the Rio Grande flood district between Socorro and San Marcial, N. M., surveys made by relief workers indicated.

First efforts for the relief of the flood refugees came with the dispatching of a party of Red Cross workers from Socorro to the people in the flood-stricken villages as far south as San Marcial. The State Highway Department continued work on a temporary road through the hills, over which it was expected additional supplies could be transported.

Refugees who surveyed San Marcial from their camp said the only buildings remaining in the town were those of the Santa Fe Railroad, from which 54 refugees were taken, and another near the railway station.

Educational Rights of Adults Stressed

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Childhood has no advantage in maturity in the ability to learn easily, despite the popular belief that educative processes are better spent on children than adults. Dr. A. Caswell Ellis, director of Cleveland College, Cleveland, O., told the sixth annual institute of the Rochester Federation of Churches here.

"Our present plan of putting nearly all of our educational efforts upon children and youths is wasteful, inefficient and unsound," Dr. Ellis said. "We can hope to master our present unsolved problems of civilization and maintain progress only by an adequate system of education for both children and adults that utilizes more fully the motives aroused and needs felt in the actual process of intelligent living."

H. G. MAGSICK HEADS LIGHT MEN
PHILADELPHIA (AP)—H. H. Magsick, of the National Lamp Works of the General Electric Company, Cleveland, was elected president of the Illuminating Engineering Society at its convention.

Now Wards of the Dominion



The Cree Indians, Shown Above at Trout Lake, in the Far Northwest, Are Part of the 700 Who Were Recently "Adopted" by Canada.

CANADA ADDS 82,000,000 ACRES TO ITS DOMAIN

Population Is Also Swelled
by Addition of 700
Indians

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA—Over 82,000,000 acres of land and 700 Indians were added to the Dominion of Canada this summer when the last independent hunting grounds of the Ojibways and Crees about the west coast of Hudson Bay were formally purchased by the Government of Ontario.

This interesting and historical event was supervised by Herbert N. Awrey, Dominion Commissioner of the Department of Indian Affairs, and Walter C. Cain, Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario.

In 1905 all of the province north to the Albany River had been purchased from the Indians under what is known as Treaty No. 9, the original owners receiving then a gratuity of \$4 per head and an annuity of \$4 in perpetuity, in addition to 128 acres of land for each man, woman and child. Now the whole of the district of Patricia, comprising an area of 128,000 square miles, is government land and its Indian inhabitants are government wards.

Mr. Awrey was the natural officer to be chosen to take over the wilderness about Trout Lake. For the past 18 years he has been paying annual visits to the Treaty Indians, laden with a small fortune in the form of \$1 government bills. Radical changes in transportation have occurred in this trip, however. The long, arduous canoe trip, consuming at least two months, has been superseded in recent years by the hydroplane, which swoops from the airfields at Ottawa to the heart of the Indian country in one day.

Agent Enthusiastically Received
When he arrived at Trout Lake on July 4 he was greeted with wild enthusiasm by the assembled tribes, who had been advised that the King was sending commissioners to look into their complaints and if possible conclude a treaty for the amelioration of their conditions. Never having seen or known any other means of travel than that provided by canoe or dog team they were greatly excited over the arrival of the great bird.

"Through an interpreter," said Mr. Awrey, "I asked an Indian what he thought of our air canoe and to my astonishment he exclaimed 'Wonderful,' the only English word in his vocabulary. Another tribesman, staring in open-mouthed wonderment, desisted the plane in his own tongue as 'Big Bee'.

"Next day a conference was held with them which proved satisfactory. We pointed out to them that they would receive an annuity of \$4 and a

gratuity of \$4 each in cash when the treaty was signed; that a reserve large enough to provide each member of the band with 128 acres of land would be set aside for them; that education would be provided for them when the opportune time came, and that they would still have the privilege to hunt and fish as usual in return for the land they were ceding.

Treaty Terms Accepted
"They agreed to the full terms of the treaty, which several of their leading men signed. One of these men, Sampson Beard, was later elected chief." Business disposed of, sports were organized, the Indians having their first experience of white man's football, sack races and "baby contests," into which they entered with great gusto.

There still remain between 300 and 400 Indians at Wewagow, Fort Severn and Winkiss on Hudson Bay who, through a mistake in the interpretation of the department's instructions, failed to put in an appearance at Trout Lake and are still outside the treaty. These have been advised that if they meet Mr. Awrey at Trout Lake next summer they will be granted the same privileges as the other tribesmen.

Mr. Awrey described these Indians as a fine type of red man, living in teepees and earning their living by hunting and fishing. White man's goods are all but prohibitive in price, due to the difficulties of transportation. Flour sells for 35 cents a pound, sugar \$1, domestic shortening \$1, and pork \$1 a pound—when such things can be had. It is not surprising that the prevailing diet is fish and rabbits, and the prevailing "blankets" rabbit-skin robes.

After the treaty had been concluded and the Union Jack raised over the new subjects of King George, the commissioners continued their treaty-making flight, visiting Fort Hope, Osoke, Albany, Attawapiskat and Moose Factory, distributing greenbacks to 3556 Indians all told, and covering 5000 miles of schedule flying.

The plane in addition did 2000 miles of mercy work, carrying a missionary in need of attention from Albany to Sudbury, and an Indian lad from Fort George to Ottawa.

Thrills of Canoe Route
Asked which mode of travel he preferred, the old or the new, Mr. Awrey was in no doubt, so far as personal comfort was concerned, but he added that the canoe route was greatly to be desired. Traveling by canoe meant intimate contact with the natives, with the furred and feathered life and nature in all its changing moods.

There was the thrill of running the rapids in the big trade canoe, the glamour of calling at lonely trading posts where a white visitor is an event, the zest of overcoming difficulties by one's own prowess.

Taking the same course by plane, 4000 or 5000 feet above the rapids, rivers and lakes appeared but there and patches, hills and forests merged into one vast level plain and one lost touch with nature except at the points of descent. Now and then, however, it still becomes necessary to revert to the slow but dependable paddle.

Landing at Albany last summer the plane injured its floats and Mr. Awrey went on 80 miles to Attawapiskat by Indian-manned canoe. While far from ideal, the canoe, at least 10 miles from shore, he was greatly surprised to see his bowman jump overboard and to find that the water came only to his knees. The man dug up a mound of the white bottom clay, laid dry sticks from the canoe on top and lit a fire, and before the kettle had begun to boil the party were surrounded by an island of sand. By the time lunch was finished the tide was back and they resumed their journey. "You can't have such experiences as this when you keep to the air," concluded Mr. Awrey.

CHICAGO LOSES, SUBURBS GAIN IN TAX REVISION

City and County Face Odd
Problems in Change
of Assessments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Chicago is scheduled for a reduction of \$10,000,000 in its real estate taxes. The cut is figured in two installments, half on the taxes due this year, and half on those due in 1930. It results from an anticipated reduction of about \$500,000,000 in the assessed valuation of realty in Chicago.

The assessors have merely taken that much off Chicago and put it on Chicago's suburbs and other towns in Cook County. Chicago's taxes will be down but the others will go up.

Taxes in the suburbs will be "terrific," warns Douglas Sutherland, secretary of the Civic Federation, unless their residents get together and bring them down. Otherwise suburban governments will have more money than they know what to do with.

The city of Chicago, however, is facing a deficit of \$12,500,000 next year. The \$500,000,000 lopped off assessments means just that much less on which to collect taxes. This means around \$5,500,000 less a year.

But Chicago already has spent its uncollected taxes. Government here does not wait for taxes to be collected before it spends them. So the taxes this year and next have already been used up for the most part, it is explained by the staff of the finance committee of the City Council.

Borrowing is expensive for the city as for an individual. The city owes \$1,400,000 interest money. How the City Government will make ends meet next year is a question at this time. Its estimated receipts for 1930 are \$53,000,000 and the deficit \$12,000,000. Apparently it will have no more than \$40,000,000 in cash. The budget for this year was \$59,000,000.

No suspension of pay checks for city employees will occur during the balance of this year as money will be borrowed from special funds belonging to the city. Unable to avail itself of any such expedient, the county board plans to borrow \$2,000,000 from banks to meet its payroll.

Both city and county were hit at the same time by the delay in collecting taxes. Neither has yet received the taxes due last May because of the long time taken by the reassessment. It is not yet finished and all is as yet tentative. Real estate valuations in Chicago in 1927 totaled \$3,247,000,000. The \$500,000,000 has been taken from this figure.

New Photoplays

"The Mighty"—Paramount's newest starring vehicle for George Bancroft provides him with a well-tempered part that happily combines the burly fighting man of so many other Bancroft pictures with something of the idealist. In "The Mighty," adapted by William McNutt and Grover Jones from an original story by Robert H. Lee, Mr. Bancroft impersonates a gangster caught up in the World War draft. He sees the power of an ideal lifting a fellow officer from cowardice to heroism, and unconsciously receives the seed of his own redemption.

John Cromwell has handled his

first talking film, "The Mighty," like a veteran. It has continuous lift, purpose, and change of pace; and the dialogue flows persuasively. The camera work is well up to the acting values, and there are many stirring scenes at the front, as well as during the round-up of the gangsters at the end.

Mr. Bancroft is splendid throughout the picture, and makes his transition from an unbelieving outcast of society into a leader of men by subtle and telling strokes. A splendid cast works with him, including Raymond Hatton, Esther Ralston, Warner Oland and O. P. Heggie. Mr. Hatton gives another of his striking under-world interpretations, while Mr. Farley makes the young war-battered officer a most believable person. The sound effects are thrillingly handled during the big scenes, and this latest release from Paramount only goes to show how effectively the new talking medium can be handled when instructed to the right people.

"Rich People" with E. H. Griffith directing and Constance Bennett starred, is another interesting talking picture about to be generally released. Adapted by A. A. Kline, from an original story by Jay Gelzer, "Rich People" shows the unfoldment of a one-aided romance between a straight-thinking daughter of the rich and an equally determined son of the so-called middle classes. Thrown together by circumstances one rainy night, she discovers in him all the qualities that her ideal man should have, but he, while liking her, finds her world not at all to his taste.

Regis Toomey makes the young man-of-the-people a most engaging person, playing him to the limit for straight comedy without once losing the underlying current of rigid adherence to his own code and customs. The romantic struggle she strikes back and forth from his little roadside cottage to her palatial country seat, with a bit of de luxe yachting thrown in for good pictorial measure. But the picture belongs to Miss Bennett and Mr. Toomey, and they keep the situation well in hand up to the end.

Mr. Griffith's direction is wholly naturalistic, so simply does the tale unfold and the various situations follow along. Ilka Chase knowingly adds a sophisticated touch here and there, while Robert Ames, Polly Ann Young, Mahlon Hamilton and John Loder round out the cast. "Rich People" tells an amusing story that has been told before, but it enjoys a distinctive enough treatment to seem wholly fresh. Mr. Toomey will undoubtedly find himself more in demand than ever after "Rich People" makes the rounds.

CHAIRS AND TABLES GIVE WAY TO CARS

CHICAGO (AP)—Americans continue to prefer automobiles to furniture. The monthly report of business conditions in the Seventh Federal Reserve District showed a 10.9 per cent greater automobile production than this time last year, while furniture production fell off 3.1 per cent.

The report said there were 443,714 passenger automobiles produced in the United States last month, an increase of 4.1 per cent over July. Furniture shipments, despite less production, increased seasonally 32.3 per cent over July and 8.0 over the same period last year, the report stated.

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HOTELS ALLIED IN ASSOCIATION EMPLOY 500,000

\$5,000,000,000 Investment
Represented — Delegates
Study Trade Problems

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DETROIT, Mich.—Acting as spokesmen for a hotel business aggregating \$1,500,000,000 annually and representing an investment of more than \$5,000,000,000, members of the American Hotel Association, gathered here for their nineteenth annual convention, reviewed progress made during the year and discussed some of the problems facing the hotel industry at the opening business session.

H. William Klare, vice-president of the Hotels Statler, Inc., and general convention chairman, welcomed the delegates. George W. Sweeney, vice-president of the association and manager of the Hotel Commodore, New York, who represented the industry in the United States at the meeting of the International Alliance of Hotels at Rome, was delegated to represent this country at the next world convention.

Thomas D. Green of the Hotel Woodward, New York, president of the association, told the delegates that more than 500,000 persons are now employed by hotels belonging to the national organization. Among the hotel men who discussed the industry's various problems and the steps taken to solve them were Joseph G. Bush of the Hotel Windsor, Trenton, N. J., chairman of the protective committee, who urged closer co-operation in curbing fraudulent practices, such as "bill jumping," and the passing of worthless checks; Ralph Hitz, managing director of the New Yorker, who spoke on hotel accounting; Eugene C. Epley, president of the Epley chain of hotels, who discussed depreciation, and Edwin Tierney of Binghamton, president of the Hotel Men's International Association, who discussed the work being done by this organization.

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VI—Raising Potatoes to the Peerage

By BERTHA STREETER

IN ALMOST every household potatoes are cooked on an average of once a day. Whether the task requires considerable time or only a few minutes, depends largely upon the methods with which the home maker has to work. Judging from the lack of convenience in countless homes, one would think that the preparation of potatoes came only once in a week or a month. In more than a pan and all the potatoes must be thrown out and the pan washed before the tubers can be cooked in the same grease. It is small wonder that women who work under such disadvantages fail to enjoy their home making. So much time and strength are consumed in housework that there is little left for the making of a real home.

Sometimes the lack of pans of proper size is due only to failure to plan for this need. It is quite worth while to invest a few dollars for pans to be used exclusively for peeling and boiling potatoes.

At the present stage one can pick up a vegetable parer and apple corer that will more than save its cost in a few weeks. Some find it hard at first to get used to the little device, but to those who persevere it becomes indispensable. The rounded blade has a lengthwise slot in the center and is pointed at the end. The shape of the blade prevents a thick paring of the skin, where the edges are of razor sharpness. With the pointed end of the utensil one can dig out imperfections on the surface of the vegetable, or remove the core from apples. Some of these parers also have a serrated edge useful for scaling fish, scraping onions for onion juice, and the like.

Economy Adjuncts.—Cooking potatoes whole, even if they are to be mashed later, is not an expensive operation when a kitchen range is running for other purposes; but when oil, gas or electricity is used for fuel, considerable saving may be effected by cutting the potatoes into small pieces before boiling. There are a number of vegetable slicers suitable for this purpose, from the usual board with

a knife and a slot in the center, most often used for shredding cabbage, to the Japanese vegetable slicer worked by a crank when it is fastened to the edge of the table. As long as these require other excellent purposes, no household equipment is quite complete without something of the kind. Whether potatoes are cooked whole or in small pieces so they will boil in a very few minutes, some women place a wire kettle bottom or a meat rest in the pan before putting in the vegetables. This keeps food from burning to the bottom of the kettle. It is an inexpensive contrivance but not nearly so convenient to use as a vegetable boiler in the form of a wire basket. While the water is heating in a kettle in which the basket will fit, the basket, set in a pan of cold water, receives the potatoes ready for boiling. When both water and the potatoes are ready, the strainer is lifted from the cold water, plunged into the kettle and covered. When the potatoes are done, it is the work of but a second to lift out the basket and leave it slightly tilted to allow the potatoes to drain.

This same idea is carried out in a macaroni and vegetable cooker, a combination of a strainer with two bail lifts, a kettle with ball rest ears, and a convex cover. As this combination may also be used as a steamer and a convex kettle, as well as for those purposes for which it is named, it is a valuable adjunct to any kitchen.

Peeling potatoes over a sink strainer or the perforated inset of a sanitary sink bucket, saves one handling of the peels. There are on the market a number of such pails in aluminum or other ware. They are easily attached to the drain pipe or the wall under the sink and may be swung out or underneath, as needed. The inset, with a close-fitting cover, holds about three quarts and has outside handles so it is easily lifted out of the pail for use at the sink, emptying and washing.

Potatoes Mashers and Whippers.—As for potato mashers, their number is legion. There seems to be everything from the wooden pestle, survivor of the days when even druggists ground their wares laboriously in a mortar, to the latest duco-finished food ricer that mashes with one motion all that goes into its capacious mass. There are mashers of heavy wire over which a woman doubles to add some of her weight to help the process. Then there are the flat, perforated metal-plate mashers of different shapes and sizes, some with one support and some with two entering the hand.

Without doubt, however, the device that does the work most easily and

efficiently is that known as the fruit press or potato ricer. This consists of two pieces that are easily cleaned; a handle with a plunger, and a metal bowl with perforated sides that so fits into the handle that the plunger may be used to force the potatoes in the bowl out through the holes. With this device and a little pressure from the hands the potatoes are mashed in a jiffy so that not one lump remains.

With the addition of milk and salt the latter kept in a neat aluminum shaker on a shelf above the range, where it is always ready to pour—such potatoes are now ready for whipping. The reason mashed potatoes are not the light, fluffy dish they should be is that too few women have devices to relieve them of the labor involved in the process. With even a big slotted spoon possessing a smooth handle, this task that looms generally when everything else seems to pile up, so it seldom gets the vigor it deserves. An electric servant in the form of a beater that will do this work in a jiffy while the home maker is taking up another dish will soon pay for itself in the pleasure it will give in making mashed potatoes the treat they should be.

French Fryer

Most women enjoy making good things for their loved ones to eat, especially if they have the things to do with. Given a vegetable slicer, for instance, and a French fry pan, they are ready to make things dainty. With the little device they cut potatoes into strips, or slices that look like lattice-work, and men as well as women fairly tumble over each other's feet to buy one. The promise of a little change in the daily use of potatoes appeals to their imaginations. This tool needs to be supplemented by a French fryer.

"But my wife doesn't use the slicer I got her," sighs more than one man. Probably so. If she has to fish the chips out of boiling fat with a spoon, and invariably she does the delicately browned slices turn to black before she can reach them, naturally she soon loses interest in making that dish. But if she has also a French fryer with a strainer that will lift food out of the fat the second it is done, that is quite another thing. There's some fun in a combination like that!

(The seventh article in this series of 10 will appear next Friday.)

Bookbindings of Paris

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR DEBART

THE binding of a book has come high art in France; furthermore, it is a rediscovered art. During the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries bookbinders were men of rare talent, accustomed in many cases to sign a book as an etcher does a print. Kings and the court patronized the most famous bookbinders. Since the war, and especially since the great international decorative arts show of 1925, there has been a new interest in bookbinding. Modern art, passing from canvases to textile and furniture designs, has swept over book covers, and one has today an entirely fresh conception of the beautifully bound book.

The Salon of the Decorative Artists is the best place to study modern French bookbinding, and this year's exhibition was the most complete in this respect which has yet been presented. Bookbinders develop their own individual traits as distinctly as do painters. If any classification is possible the following four main divisions of binding suggest themselves: The first are those covers on which the bookbinder has sought to describe the theme of the book by one picture, in leather as a rule, which spreads over the two covers and back. The second is the geometric pattern, lines running over the entire cover



Voile, One of the Most Interesting of Fabrics, is Developed in Colorful Napery. The Table Illustrated is Covered With a Voile Cloth in Beige, Tan and Brown Stripes, With a Tan Hem. The China is Yellow and the Glassware Amber-Colored.

and spaced so as to give emphasis to the title and author's name. The third is a conglomeration of oval markings in different colors, or angular designs in different tones, which simply say "modern." The fourth is the invention of uniting a whole set of some or many books in a composite design which is broken when the books stand in a case—if one is removed.

One bookbinder may dip into one or more of these fashions, according to the type of book he is binding. But it was possible to pick out artists who specialized in one of these four items. Henri Creuxvault, for example, sent in some truly superb books of the "picture" class of binding. One was a scene of a house, at the end of green fields, with a sentinel cedar by it. A valley fell behind it, and blue hills rose up beyond. A yellow road led across the fields. Another was of bridges at night, arch folding behind arch, and lights skimming through. He is a poet among bookbinders.

Among those who excelled in geometric line patterns was Georges Cretté. One book of dark blue leather with interwoven gold lines was very effective. Another—who also had delicate circular variations—was Marguerite Bernard, whose work displayed much taste. The fantasist for color and pattern, who was particularly distinctive, was Mme. Jeanne Langrand. Paul Bonnet plunges also—perhaps a little too audaciously—into rhythms and rectangles of colors, but his forte is the composite binding for a whole set. By carrying the title or author's name across the backs of a dozen books, and uniting them with a single motif, he has produced an interesting novelty in bookbinding.

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MAKE big money from the very beginning. Candy sells like hot cakes. E. R. Foxton sells 200 lbs. weekly—Mrs. J. A. Wilkinson sells almost 1,000 chocolate bars each week at 5¢ and 10¢—YOU CAN DO AS WELL! Successful manufacturer teaches secrets of candy making in your spare time and shows how to quickly sell your candy at 5¢ and 10¢. No stock, no capital required. We furnish tools. Write for fascinating FREE book.

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A Sunshine Breakfast Table

WHEN one has week-end guests or even unexpected ones for over night, it is a delightful courtesy to start the day with the cheeriest breakfast table that can be evolved.

Color in the new table covers adds greatly to any harmonious ensemble, and the table is especially charming and bright when it includes yellow. In the photograph, the cloth was one of the latest voiles, in beige with soft tan and brown stripes, and plain

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THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. The holding of flower exhibitions for householders and flat dwellers.
2. From 11 to 20 per cent.
3. The wild rose.
4. In a large measure to the advocacy of the idea by M. Briand.
5. The bell.

Chuckles
GOOD CANDY FOR ALL THE FAMILY

What exquisite flavors—the guests exclaim—when Chuckles are served. A tender, wholesome candy that delights all ages —7 to 70. Ask your dealer.

5¢ the package. 10¢ the bag. 40¢ the pound box.

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tan hem. The napkins were copies in miniature. With golden posies in the center, the sunny effect is achieved, and this is greatly enhanced by a yellow pottery breakfast set in quaint shapes. The amber-footed glassware used for eggs cups, fruit cups and goblets introduces another note into the brown and yellow ensemble. There is not only beauty in the graceful curves shown by this glassware, but practicality in the way they are balanced to avoid upsetting; moreover, the cupped edges are guaranteed not to nick.

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At the end of several days in the box you will find them sweet and fresh. Koban Greaseproof Paper absolutely excludes odors, and causes uncooked meats to retain their juices and flavor. Chickens have been kept a week and afloat eight days, and were sweet when used. Butter keeps indefinitely. Koban Greaseproof Paper may also be used while cake making, broiling, deep frying, and will eliminate much of the cleaning up that nobody likes to do. Keep it on hand, and you will wonder how you ever got along without it!

Jenny Wren
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MARTHA W. THUMAN
159 So. Broadway White Plains, N. Y.

Try This Jenny Wren Quick Recipe for CHERRY PIE
Prepare pastry from the Jenny Wren Pie Crust recipe which you will find in each package. Now for the filling. Mix 1 cup sugar, 3 tablespoons Jenny Wren Flour. Sprinkle about 1/4 of this over the bottom crust. Add the cherries which have been drained of their juice. To this add the remainder of the sugar and flour, which have been mixed with 4 tablespoons cherry juice. If a more juicy pie is desired, more juice from the cherries may be added. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven, or at 375° F.

Jenny Wren
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"It Simplifies Baking"

MRS. L. T. STEVENSON
Room 503 441 Lexington Avenue
NEW YORK CITY

Combrazere
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One reason for the better fit of Kickernicks is their unique construction. Length is added only where it is actually needed eliminating all bulky bunchy material from between the legs and about the knees. This gives the wearer a smooth back when standing, but allows eight inches of ease sitting or bending—all that is ever needed. Free booklet on request.

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Home Making

By MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM

WHO is an artist? We believe that anyone who can do any task, no matter how humble, in a superlatively fine manner is an artist.

We remember two artists who lived in a small country town some years ago. One was a man of very limited education as education is usually measured, but he had a seeing eye and an understanding heart. The sight of a field which he had just plowed remains in our memory as one of the most satisfying sights we have ever seen. There was a big elm tree in the middle of that field, around it were the freshly turned furrows, each one, to the very end of the field, describing a widening circle bending to the form of the circle around the old tree. It was as though some unseen hand had tossed that tree into the sea of soil which was the field and the ripples it made on the surface followed one another to the shore. There were a few clumps of grass remained undisturbed. Poor plowing, said some, but those of us who were in the confidence of the workman knew that there were birds' nests in those clumps of grass and that they would remain undisturbed by any plowing guided by his hand. An artist indeed!

The other artist was a woman who had acquired an enviable reputation for making lemon pies. No church supper was complete without a few of Mrs. W.'s "two crusted lemon pies." She was most generous with the products of her skill, and they were certainly works of art; lovely to look upon, a golden crust fluted as no one has ever fluted a crust since. Delicious to the taste beyond the power of words to describe.

When the International Exposition is held in Convention Hall in Detroit, Oct. 14 to 19, one of the exhibitions which will attract much attention will be a replica of the 75-pound cake which Mrs. Pearl S. Maddox

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THE HOME FORUM

The Dean of Chinese Letters

"FOR thirty years Professor Liang Chi chao has held the title of dean of Chinese letters," my friend, Mr. Hsu, told me as we rode through the spring campus of the beautiful Tsing Hua College that lies outside Peking. I was traveling in my exultation on currents of springtime air, for I had waited nearly three years for an opportunity to visit this internationally famous scholar.

"What sort of contraption is this?" I asked Mr. Hsu as we stood on the piazza before the doorbell and looked into a glaring Chinese inscription of large black characters on white paper.

"The inscription reads," translated my companion, "Guests are requested to limit their visits to a quarter of an hour."

"What? Has the time-clock invaded China to this extent? Do you mean that the famous Mr. Liang is going to be another of these Westernized moderns?" I asked.

There was no opportunity to answer my question. A tall servant boy ushered us into the hallway into a forest of scrolls and paintings. We waited, however, but half a minute until the professor's study door opened and we found ourselves in comfortable rattan chairs before the maple desk of our cordial host.

I knew some of the facts of Mr. Liang's phenomenal career, and as he quietly and courteously answered my questions, I was able to read some of his rare personality into that story. He impressed me by his grasp on history. Apparently he was tuned in with the events of centuries, not alone with the turbulence of contemporary China. It was this vision of the story of mankind that kept him from extremism. He was the leader of the right wing of Chinese revolution for four decades, a thoroughgoing progressive, but never a wild revolutionary. The movement of reform in China has been engineered by literary men. Reform has been the message of practically all the significant literature of this century. The subject material and the career of the writers have been intimately tied up with the problems of the Nation. The drama, short story and essay have been the chief tools of the magazines, which in turn have been the chief instrument for reform. Every significant man of letters has a more or less definite social philosophy and holds some niche in the temple of reconstruction.

The Westerner cannot understand the new literary movement unless he approaches it through the background of the social transformations of the twentieth century. It is because of this social-mindedness of the Chinese literati that the average interested Westerner has formed the

idea that all men of letters in China are rampant revolutionists who march under the banner of impatience, force and iconoclasm. For this reason I was glad to discover Liang Chi chao, and am happy to present him and his views. The puzzled foreign friend is pleased to find such a man among the distressingly radical Chinese leaders.

Mr. Liang has stood for the introduction of Western learning, adaptation of the old literature to the new demands and forms, for education and general reform. He was, with his teacher, Yang Yu wei, the incentive back of the reform movement of 1898, which might have saved the Manchu Dynasty and prevented the Revolution. But the Empress Dowager refused these suggestions of reform plot blank and drove the two learned men into exile. Mr. Liang's program of reform was only an intimation of the inevitable changes which have come to China; there was no radicalism about it, but it had the earmarks of courageous, progressive thinking. Many extreme social policies have come into circulation since that day, but he has put the weight of his influence on the steady and sure force of education and gradual reform. As head of the Yen Chao Hsi, or Progressive Party, he is committed to a twenty-year program of progress in education and government. He has been the chief opponent of Communist experimentation in China, an outspoken foe of Marxism, and a critic of all the anti-religious movements. In his writing he has never avoided the commonplace, but has insisted that something more than realism is required to make literature.

Mr. Liang's chief work has been that of an interpreter. He spoke to the decadent Manchu Dynasty as the herald of a new age, but they were too far gone to comprehend his message. He saw the swift changes that were coming to Japan and knew that China's place in the world would be determined by her adjustment to these same features of progress. He sought to catch the message of Western civilization and to proclaim it to his people. He was discerning enough to see some of the weaknesses of the West, despite the fact that he was unable to travel in Europe for a good many years. As he wrote later of these early efforts, "We were really strangers to Western culture, not knowing its languages or meeting it first hand. We could only cry out the necessity for learning its methods and giving place to its values in the moment of chaotic transition which was sweeping over China."

Since that early day he had been the popularizer of the best in Western civilization, of progress, open-mindedness, scientific effort and love of work. As the Mr. Wells of the Orient he has tried to tell the story of the centuries for the profit of his contemporaries. In the midst of so many bungling interpretations of what the West has to offer, it is refreshing to meet a balanced critic who preaches with good judgment a doctrine of wholesome technique. While Mahatma Gandhi threatens the machine out of the Orient and Wu Chih lui browbeats sentiment and religion before his exaltation of science, Mr. Liang advocates both the material and spiritual values with a scholarly restraint.

But the Dean of Chinese letters has won his title because he is fundamentally an artist. The sunny rooms of his Chinese home, hung with scrolls, embossed and pictures, shows the spirit of the man. His study was pre-eminently the domain of the true Chinese man of letters. Line after line of paper books lay neatly shut up in their cloth jackets, piled one on top of another. The scholar sat in a reclining bamboo chair, back of his maple desk, touching a book now and then during our conversation, opening and closing his redwood fan, or drawing his slender hands over his chin.

His disheveled head, deep brown eyes and graceful hands gave him the air of the Chinese poet, as he reclined in his chair, dressed in his blue silk robe. What a power there was in those delicate hands, I thought as I looked at his ink slabs and brushes and recalled the scores of messages that he had written for his four hundred million people.

Mr. Liang seemed to combine the qualities which Morley put as the requirements of great literature, largeness, sanity, moral passion and beauty of form. That combination alone could account for his hold on the intellectual life of China through thirty years. His popularity has been as extended as that of Kipling. What he writes today is sure of a great audience and is awaited more eagerly than any other single opinion. His social influence is perhaps greater today than was Dickens's or Hugo's in their particular generation, because he is a respected leader in the most far-reaching renaissance of the past hundred years. His intellectual leadership puts him among the foremost literary figures of the twentieth century.

Bound for the Rio Grande

But orders must be obeyed. Two reef-earrings were got ready, and away we went aloft and lay out of the yard. I went out on to the weather yardarm with Jamieson, and we soon had the earring passed.

"Ready?" shouted Mac from the bunt.

"Aye, aye, sir!"

"Haul out to windward!"

"Eh—hal—al! Oh—ho! Oh—ho!" we chorused.

"Far enough, sir!"

"Haul out to leeward!"

"That'll do!"

"Tie for up, and don't miss any reef points!"

We soon had the reef points tied, and Mac sings out, "Lay down from aloft, and set the sail!"

We took the halliards to the small capstan forward, and masted the yard to the chanty of "Away for Rio!" Jamieson singing the solo. It was pretty bad weather for chanting, but... we roared out the chorus at the top of our pipes.

Of all the chanties, I think "Away for Rio!" is one of the finest, and I cannot refrain from giving you the words.

Solo. "Oh, the anchor is weigh'd, and the sails they are set."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "The masts that we're leaving we'll never forget."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "Sing fare-you-well, my bonny young girl, we're bound for Rio Grande!"

Solo. "So man the good capstan, and run around."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "We'll heave up the anchor to this jolly sound."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "We've a jolly good ship, and a jolly good crew."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "A jolly good mate, and a good skipper too."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "We'll sing as we heave to the maidens we leave."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "You know at this parting how sadly we grieve."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "Sing good-bye to Sally and good-bye to Sue."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "And you are listening, good-bye to you."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "Come heave up the anchor, let's get it aweigh."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "It's got a firm grip, so heave steady, I say."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "Heave only one pawl, then, 'ast heaving, and the anchor's afloat."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "Heave steady, because we say farewell to-day."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "Heave only one pawl, then, 'ast heaving, and the anchor's afloat."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "Heave steady, because we say farewell to-day."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "Heave only one pawl, then, 'ast heaving, and the anchor's afloat."

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Solo. "Heave steady, because we say farewell to-day."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande!"

Solo. "Sing fare-you-well, my bonny young girl, we're bound for Rio Grande!"

Solo. "So man the good capstan, and run around."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "We'll heave up the anchor to this jolly sound."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "We've a jolly good ship, and a jolly good crew."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "A jolly good mate, and a good skipper too."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "We'll sing as we heave to the maidens we leave."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "You know at this parting how sadly we grieve."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "Sing good-bye to Sally and good-bye to Sue."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "And you are listening, good-bye to you."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "Come heave up the anchor, let's get it aweigh."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "It's got a firm grip, so heave steady, I say."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande."

Solo. "Heave only one pawl, then, 'ast heaving, and the anchor's afloat."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "Heave steady, because we say farewell to-day."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande!"

Solo. "Sing fare-you-well, my bonny young girl, we're bound for Rio Grande!"

Solo. "So man the good capstan, and run around."

Chorus. "Away, Rio!"

Solo. "We'll heave up the anchor to this jolly sound."

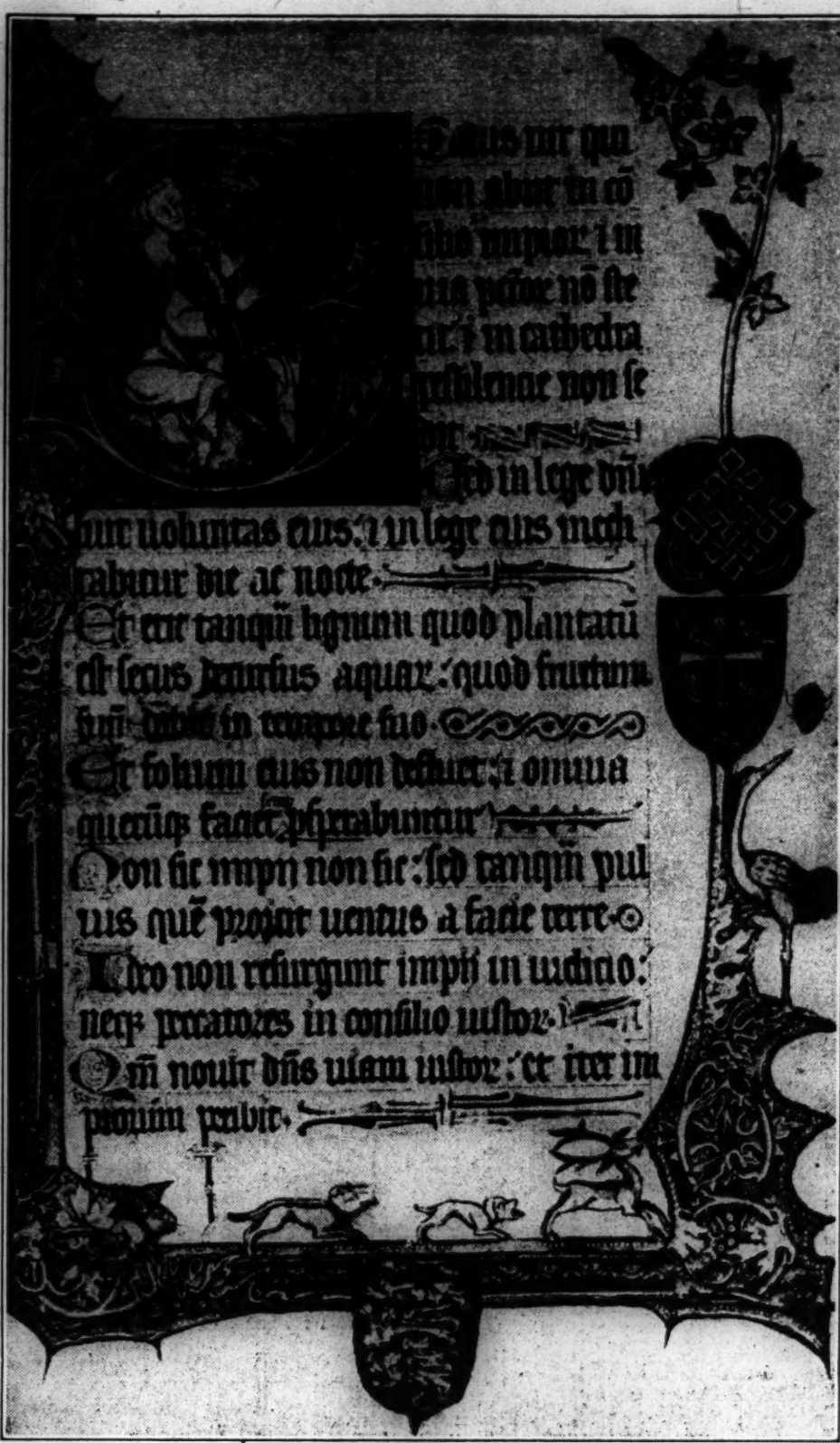
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Solo. "A jolly good mate, and a good skipper too."

Chorus. "For we're bound for Rio Grande!"



Courtesy the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, San Marino, California

A Page From the Ellesmere Psalter.

Freiheit durch die Wahrheit

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

Die Bibel enthält viele Hinweise auf die Vögel und den Himmel, auf die Freiheit und auf die ihnen von ihrem himmlischen Vater zugesagte Fürsorge. Unwillkürlich empfindet man Mitleid mit einem eingesperrten Vogel; denn die flatternden Flügel lassen erkennen, daß er fliegen möchte.

Christus Jesus machte es klar, daß der Vater, der für die Vögel sorgt, den Menschen noch höher schätzt und für seine Glückseligkeit, ja, für alle seine Bedürfnisse Sorge trägt! Der Mensch, der die Vögel betrachtet, wird durch die Wahrheit, die er erfährt, wurde damals nicht völlig verstanden; daher verließ er, daß der Tröster kommen werde, „der Geist der Wahrheit“, der „in alle Wahrheit leiten“ werde.

Diese Verheißung hat sich in dem Kommen der Christlichen Wissenschaft erfüllt. In ihr ist jetzt die volle Offenbarung der Wahrheit in einem offenen Buche dargelegt, so daß alle sie lesen, verstehen und befolgen können. Tausende sind lebendige Zeugen der Tatsache, daß das Wissen der Wahrheit ungeachtet der Art der Knechtschaft frei macht. Doch die Welt im allgemeinen fragt immer noch wie Pilatus: „Was ist Wahrheit?“

Die Wahrheit ist das, was über Gott, den Menschen und das Weltall wahr ist. Wahrheit ist einer der sinnverwandten Ausdrücke für Gott. Und der Mensch, der nach der Erklärung im 1. Kapitel des 1. Buchs Moses das Bild und Gleichnis Gottes ist, muß daher nicht nur fähig sein, die Wahrheit über Gott und den Menschen zu erfassen, sondern ist in Wirklichkeit die Widerspiegelung der Idee der Wahrheit.

Freiheit und Freundschaft gehen Hand in Hand. Stellt sich ein falsches Gefühl der Knechtschaft ein, sei es Furcht, Krankheit, Leid, Mangel oder Sünde, so schließt uns die Freundschaft zu verlassen. Und wer kann heutzutage behaupten, daß er nicht der Sklave einer oder mehrerer Verheißungen des irdischen Daseins ist? Viele und mancherlei Freiheitsversprechungen sind den leidenden Menschen durch weltliche Lehren und Verfahren gemacht worden; aber alle haben schließlich zu Gefangenschaft anderer Art geführt, zu anderen Gittern, an denen sich das sterbliche Denken vergeblich wunden hat bei seinen Versuchen, Befreiung zu erlangen.

Vor Jahrhunderten hat Christus

Freedom Through the Truth

MANY references occur in the Bible to the "fowl of the air," to their freedom and to the loving care bestowed upon them by the heavenly Father. Instinctively, one feels pity for a caged bird, for the fluttering wings indicate that its aspiration is to fly.

Christ Jesus made it plain that the Father who cares for the birds values man even more, and provides for his happiness. Yes, for his every need! Through a faint discernment of God's infinite love and goodness the writer was many years ago lifted out of a sense of bondage, mental and physical, which had held her for a long period. When her freedom was realized she felt like a caged bird set free. This simile is correct. Mrs. Eddy says in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 511, 512), "The fowls, which fly above the earth in the open firmament of heaven, correspond to aspirations soaring beyond and above corporeality to the understanding of the incorporeal and divine Principle, Love."

Soon after this healing the writer was in a store where many canary birds were confined in small cages. Out of gratitude for her own freedom she purchased one of these little creatures and gave it the freedom of her room, and particularly that of a sun-room. Immediately, the bird repaid her with a friendliness that was wholly without fear. Its gratitude and happiness were poured forth in song each day throughout the year, scarcely ceasing from early morning until, however late at night, he was offered his cage, into which he gladly went to rest until another happy day.

Freedom and happiness are correlative terms. When a false sense of bondage appears, whether it be to fear, disease, sorrow, lack, or sin, happiness seems to depart. And who in the world today can say that he is not in bondage to some one or more of the falsities of material existence? Many and varied have been the promises of freedom held out to suffering humanity by material theories and methods, but all have led in the end to other forms of captivity other bars against which mortal

thought has vainly fretted itself in its attempts to find freedom.

Centuries ago Christ Jesus taught and demonstrated the way whereby humanity might find freedom from its bondage to material woes. He said, "If ye continue in my word, . . . ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." And those who at that time understood the truth he revealed, were able to free themselves and others even as Jesus did. But the truth that he comprehended was not then understood in its fullness, and he promised that the "Comforter" should come, "the Spirit of truth," which would "guide . . . into all truth."

That promise has been fulfilled in the coming of Christian Science, in which the full revelation of Truth is now stated in an open book, so that all may read, understand, and demonstrate it. Thousands are living witnesses to the fact that, whatever may have been the nature of the bondage, the knowing of the truth makes free. But the world in general is still asking, "What is truth?"

Truth is that which is true regarding God, man, and the universe. One of the synonyms for God is Truth. And man, being the image and likeness of God, as stated in the first chapter of Genesis, not only must therefore be capable of comprehending the truth about God and man, but is in reality the reflection or expression of Truth, God. This can imply only that whatever is untrue is not related to God or the real man; and this scientific fact can be discerned by mankind through Christian Science.

Since God is Spirit, the one immortal, eternal, and all-harmonious Being, nothing but Spirit and that which is spiritual can be true or have real existence. Knowing this, we must see that material existence, with its attendant woes, cannot be true; and if not true, not real; and if not real, then without actual presence or power. Who, then, will longer fear evil or believe himself in bondage to that which is neither true nor real?

It is such knowing of the truth that is today setting free the seemingly imprisoned thought from the bondage of mortality, and revealing to it man's God-given freedom in the infinitude of God, good. The open door to this freedom is for all. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 227): "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death! Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German.)

The Castillo at Chichen Itza

The road runs through almost flat jungle, the last few miles are straight. As we turned into this we saw at the further end and silhouetted against the brilliant sunlit sky the pyramid temple called the Castillo. The humble houses and churches of Merida and the country had well prepared us for the dramatic effect which this mighty pyramid, when first seen, never fails to exert. The monument is built on an artificial plateau and is the highest of all the structures in Chichen Itza. It is flat-topped with steep steps ascending its four sides. Tremendous terraces of stone reach from these to the four corners, which are gigantic stone serpents. Their heads lie at the angles facing out and their undulating bodies reach to the top. Creamy white stones hewn in great places and closely fitted make the mighty surfaces. They reflect each mood of nature, and amber clouds throw moving patterns of violet across their faces. A building of such beauty and dignity, and of a form so strange to our type of architecture could only have been the result of a long progress along lines entirely different from ours.

The great Maya cities each have a Castillo varying in shape and size. They are built of rubble and cement, faced with dressed stone, crowned with a temple and altar. Although the Castillo at Chichen by no means overshadows other buildings in size or interest. Of these most notable are a great ball court, a wonderful edifice called "The Warrior's Temple," the Monjas, and the Observatory. There are other buildings, partly restored or barely recognizable as they lie buried in jungle growths. These compose the major units on or near the great central city plaza. The Warrior's Temple faces toward the Castillo and has ascending steps broken by platforms. Many stone pillars seem to indicate that canopies were stretched over all the unroofed portions. At the top queer monkey-like sculptured figures hold staffs for banners and great stone feathered-serpent heads lie with open jaws on the floor before the temple; behind these heads conventionalized bodies rise into pillars and the rattles form queer angular faces toward the Castillo and has ascending steps broken by platforms. Many stone pillars seem to indicate that canopies were stretched over all the unroofed portions. At the top queer monkey-like sculptured figures hold staffs for banners and great stone feathered-serpent heads lie with open jaws on the floor before the temple; behind these heads conventionalized bodies rise into pillars and the rattles form queer angular faces toward the Castillo and has ascending steps broken by platforms. Many stone pillars seem to indicate that canopies were stretched over all the unroofed portions. 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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

On Toward Land Disarmament

THE resolution which Viscount Cecil recently introduced before the League of Nations Assembly on the subject of disarmament covers a good deal more than meets the eye. Ostensibly it was regarded as a resumption of the attack on the system of excluding trained reserves from the computation of military strength which both the British and the American Governments had made in the past, and which they both apparently abandoned some months ago. As such, it encountered vigorous opposition from all the nations, headed by France and Italy, which recruit their armies by a system of universal conscription, and received vigorous support from Germany and other disarmed powers and many smaller countries which fear the powerful armies of their neighbors.

The case of trained reserves, on its merits, is not a simple one. At first sight it seems obvious that men who, having been trained in a conscript army, have passed to the reserve, so that they can be called up year by year for short "refresher" courses, and be available within a few weeks or days for war, should be included in military strength. But the conscript countries reply, conscript armies have nothing like the efficiency of long-service professional armies, reserves have very little value at all until they have once more been put through a period of training, and to count them on a numerical basis is to give an advantage to nonconscript armies.

These countries further claim that conscription, so far from being militaristic in its effect, is more pacific and more democratic than professional armies, which are often militaristic, whereas national armies are almost always peace loving. Lord Cecil himself did not lay much stress on the trained reserves question, and expressed the opinion that strict limitation of war matériel was a more profitable road of advance. For the real issue which underlies his resolution goes deeper than the question of reserves. It is whether ratification of the Pact of Paris and the success which has already attended naval negotiations between President Hoover and Ramsay MacDonald are going to lead to real measures of disarmament in Europe.

Hitherto there has been more talk than success at various disarmament conferences at Geneva. This perhaps has been natural, for not only have but ten years elapsed since the peace which closed the most terrible war in history, but the Covenant of the League of Nations still permits resort to war as a final court of appeal, open to the nations after all pacific methods have failed. Yet, if war is lawful under international law, it is only common sense to prepare for the day when it comes, and prepare in such a way as to insure victory. But last August in Paris a peace pact whereby nations renounced war entirely as an instrument of national policy, and undertook never to settle their disputes except by pacific methods, was solemnly ratified. It is this pact which has proved the foundation for the successful Anglo-American naval negotiations. A new basis for attack on European armaments has therefore just come into being, and Lord Cecil's resolution was clearly designed to give notice that the British Government intended that a fresh start should be made at the next disarmament conference, and that things should not be allowed just to drift on in the desultory, inconclusive manner in which they have done hitherto.

That is the true cause of the commotion. For the underlying fact in Europe today is that there is a military predominance in the hands of France and her associates for the purpose of maintaining the Treaty of Versailles. Any serious measure of all-round disarmament means an end, or at least a diminution, of that predominance. What security will France and her allies then have that equality in armaments will not be a prelude to an attempt to upset treaty settlements? That is the real issue which underlies the land disarmament question in Europe.

An exact answer is not yet in sight, but fundamentally the answer is once more the Pact of Paris—that attempts to alter peace treaties by war are renounced and that the rest of the world will see that the pact is respected. All these issues lie hidden in the resolution introduced by Lord Cecil at Geneva, and under the compromise resolution they now go forward to be considered by the next disarmament conference.

The I. Q. With a Little Salt

STANDARDIZED intelligence tests have become such an accepted part of the curriculum in countless schools and colleges of the United States that many parents find it necessary for their children's sake to subject this type of examination to scrutiny. Indeed, the intelligence test, and its result, the I. Q., or intelligence quotient, are at present so strongly entrenched as recognized means of classifying students and children, as well as of determining employees in some businesses, that they have forced themselves into public thought. Even many teachers who are admittedly slow to accept the test as an absolute criterion of a student's capabilities are inclined to believe that the findings of intelligence tests over a period of time indicate at least something which will bear investigating.

The method of applying the I. Q. needs to be watched, but not to be feared. Enough disagree-

ment exists concerning it to indicate that even with all its air of finality it is but a process, a manifestation of human measurement in a stage of development. The psychologists who work on it are foremost in advising educators to maintain toward it the open-minded attitude of the laboratory. If children at any point are being too rigidly classified by it, parents have every right as well as the backing of the technicians in demanding that at least it be a servant, not a master.

Is it not true, however, that with all the methods of measuring and comparing which human beings have devised throughout the ages, no technical yardstick has been systematized that can gauge the true qualities of character with any accuracy? The I. Q. may measure, but it leaves out the realities, and it is these very realities that decide what manner of child or young person is taking part in the academic scene.

Individuals cannot be pigeonholed. Manifestations of genuine mental unfoldment cannot be laid along a foot rule. It is what a person does with his one talent or five that counts; and what he has the worth to do cannot be measured by any human scheme, however fine, yet devised. Interesting the intelligence test and its results may be; but all-important and final they are not. The world is full of examples of changing values—the world of the natural sciences most of all. The I. Q. is having its day. It need disturb no parent or child, for it cannot measure the essentials.

Mr. Hoover Makes It Plain

EXCEPT among those who have, perhaps unintentionally, misconstrued or misunderstood what President Hoover has several times stated and reiterated, there has been no doubt as to the Chief Executive's views regarding tariff legislation at the present special session of Congress. The desire to misunderstand or to misinterpret what he has said has been indicated quite frequently during the last four or five months by senators and representatives who have sought reasonable or convincing defenses for their own conduct in advocating more general changes in existing schedules than were declared necessary by Mr. Hoover in his campaign speeches and in his message to Congress.

Assuming a license to indulge in a general revision, the champions of this program evidently have made it appear logical to another group, the coalition formed by Democrats and so-called Progressive Republicans, to array a substantial number in opposition to the law now in force which gives to the President the authority to increase or decrease any tariff rate 50 per cent upon recommendation of the Tariff Commission. Under the same authority the President may reject such recommendations if he sees fit.

Under this section of the act there has been possible a flexible adjustment of duties made to accord, as nearly as practicable, with changed or changing industrial and economic conditions. Seldom in the past has it been deemed necessary, when the Republicans have controlled Congress, to raise or lower tariff duties even to the extent of 50 per cent. This being the case, it would logically follow that a President, acting upon the advice of a bipartisan or nonpartisan board or commission, would find it possible from time to time to make all necessary changes and adjustments of tariff duties.

But Congress, having once delegated this authority, seems to find it convenient to return to its old task of revising or rewriting numerous schedules. Thus the opportunity is presented to those senators and representatives who seek a selfish advantage for industries of one section or state to attempt to enact legislation particularly beneficial to those they hope to serve. Similarly those who claim still to disagree with the protective tariff policy find the opportunity to strike more or less effective blows in furtherance of their cause. The so-called Progressives, avowed champions of decentralization of power, would gladly aid any movement which would discredit the flexible tariff theory.

With the pronouncement issued by the President, the cards are all on the table. No member of either house of Congress can hide behind the plea that he has not been advised regarding the position of the Republican Party as a unit, or the position of the Chief Executive as the titular head of that party. Those Republicans who lend aid or sympathy to any coalition antagonistic to the policies enunciated can hardly justify a claim to party regularity.

New Cabinet for Austria

THE sudden resignation of the Streeruwitz Cabinet and the assumption of the Premiership by Herr Schober will tend to delay the amendment to the Constitution which Dr. Ignaz Seipel, Clerical ex-Chancellor of Austria, has been pressing for acceptance. This proposed amendment would increase the powers of the President and lengthen his term of office to seven years. It has to come before Parliament, however, where it must receive a two-thirds majority, and it faces a hostile vote of the Socialists, who hold about 40 per cent of the seats. Its passage, therefore, is by no means certain. But the bulk of the people of Austria would rather see the question settled amicably than by a resort to force, which Dr. Seipel threatened if his demand for a revision of the Constitution were ignored.

The proposed reform Dr. Seipel has been urging over a considerable period, and it is bruited in Vienna that his eagerness springs from a desire to take over the Presidency himself. In that office he would be in a position to continue his policy of curbing the autonomy of the province of Vienna, which is practically in the hands of the Socialists, and of establishing a Roman Catholic university at Salzburg. He has made no secret of his intentions, and strength is lent to his assertions by the support he receives from the semi-Fascist Heimwehr, the private political army of the Christian Socialists.

The serious clashes which have not infrequently occurred between the Heimwehr and the Schutzbund, the private army of the Social Democrats, have kept the political situation in Austria in constant turmoil. An end is sought to the anomalous situation and it is believed

that if peace could be assured by constitutional reforms the opposition to them would diminish. As it is, because of the conflicting interests of parties, much-needed economic measures are blocked, and financial assistance from outside powers is delayed. Hence the growing demand for an end to political dissension and a redoubling of effort in the work of economic reconstruction.

Miller J. Huggins

MILLER J. HUGGINS, in the many years that he was identified with baseball, proved himself possessed of qualities of leadership beyond the ordinary. As both player and manager, he endeared himself to many, and became widely recognized as a man whose influence upon the game he was so closely associated with was always of a most inspiring nature.

Cincinnati, the city that gave to baseball its first professional team, also gave Miller J. Huggins to the game. It was there that he made his debut as a player. His first attempt at managing a major league team was with the St. Louis Cardinals in 1913. From then he went to the Yankees in 1918, with whom he remained.

Baseball is swift in its managerial changes, only the fittest surviving the test of many campaigns. With the Yankees, a team of spectacular, individual stars, the manager has to combine a superior understanding of baseball with a keen knowledge of how to handle men. That Miller Huggins did this with remarkable success is attested by the fact that he twice won three straight pennants and put his club through two straight World Series without a defeat, an accomplishment never duplicated. The American League has had in him a great baseball student, the Yankees a great manager, and the players themselves a staunch friend.

The Rift in the Fog

AVIATION has lifted its wing tips above the barrier of fog and now is riding on high hopes for the rapid conquest of this "greatest enemy" of flight. As the result of a year's intensive effort, aided by some of the Nation's leading aviation experts, the Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics has transformed "blind" flying from guesswork to mathematical certainty.

In the final test flight, Lieut. James H. Doolittle successfully piloted his airplane with his cockpit covered. He saw nothing besides the illuminated instrument board before him, but he took off, circled for fifteen miles and then landed almost on the very spot from which he had left the ground. Three new devices made his feat possible, and aeronautical authorities believe that these are sufficiently developed to warrant their use on air mail planes within a short time.

The improvement of the radio beacon to a point where it gives visual indication of the pilot's deviation from his set course plays an important part in the new control. A supersensitive altimeter registers the height of the plane to within a few feet of the earth, enabling it to land even if the pilot cannot see one inch of the ground beneath him. An instrument which indicates the lateral and longitudinal position of the plane supplies another link making for complete control of flight.

The development of the fog-flying technique undoubtedly is the most important of the Guggenheim Fund's notable contributions to aviation. Aviators long have looked forward to the time when the dangers of fog would be dissipated. Now the rift has appeared through which is visible a new measure of safety for those who travel with wings.

It's Quite the Thing

THE monogrammed and crested stationery of society, bearing messages which must be never abased by conveyance through any but the most approved channels, may now with propriety speed on its way by air mail. The postal department is reported to have declared the air service as socially correct. Figuratively and literally the department has established the status of the air mail on a very high plane.

Hereafter there need be no embarrassment in shipping out a batch of wedding invitations by air. Engagements for society's most exclusive functions may be properly negotiated through this new medium of communication. The airplane has gone beyond its nomadic period. It has become a thing of regular habits, and quite as capable of discharging with poise and dignity all the obligations which long rested almost exclusively on the reliable old steam locomotive.

These special couriers of the air should provide an ideal agency for the interchange of billets-doux. The grace and abandon with which these great messengers speed through the skies are in themselves an inspiration and an encouragement to the promotion of romance. What would not D'Artagnan have given to have been able to turn a few handspins into the cockpit of an airplane and, amid the roar of its exhaust, fly to a new field of adventure? Surely the air mail represents an ideal instrument for social correspondence.

Editorial Notes

By way of solving the parking problem, it would seem that the plan adopted in Melbourne, Australia, deserves merit. There a man may park his car wherever he finds an empty space, after he has handed the traffic officer a ticket, for which he has previously paid a shilling. A possible difficulty in the United States, should the plan be adopted there, might be to find the empty space.

"Liquor ship is seized with 10,800 bottles of liquor aboard." So long as items such as this appear in the daily news, the public is assured that the enforcement law is in operation and is being at least measurably enforced.

With the airports and golf courses on the city outskirts and the industries and apartment houses within the limits, little Johnny is wondering where he and his scrub team are going to play football this year.

Striving to be a success at your work, instead of trying to become boss, may enable you to become both.

The time may come when battleships, like convict ships, may be objects of public curiosity.

Taming the Northern Wilderness

THE lunch bell starts ringing even before the transcontinental pull into the station. The train comes to a halt alongside the little station and its lunch room, set down beside the Hudson's Bay Company post, in the Canadian northland. There is a rush of passengers for the lunch counter. They are French Canadians, mostly, with a sprinkling of unburned prospectors, who have kicked their knapsacks under a plush seat for the journey. Far back around the curve, on the end of this same long train, the passengers from the Pullman cars get off slowly, to stretch their legs. They are bound from Victoria to Toronto, Montreal or Quebec. The clangor of the lunch bell has no appeal for them. They have dined earlier and luxuriously as the train ran full speed through the northern wastes.

The dissonance of the bell swells and swells. It is a focal cry for miles on either hand. Distant woodsmen hear it and know that the major drama of the day is being enacted at the station. It rouses the crows in the virgin timber. The latest brood of ducklings in the wilderness pond, around the next bend, scurries to cover. And meanwhile the surge of day-coach passengers continues into the little lunchroom, where the proprietor, his wife, daughter and hired girl work frantically.

Passengers have been saving their hunger for sound of that bell. On the yard-long time-table of the Canadian National, this station is marked with an asterisk. Only a few of the stations, which make up columns and columns of print along the 3000-mile journey, have that asterisk. It means: Food Served. Its effect is potent. The forward cars empty themselves along the siding.

There is wilderness on either side of the track. Somewhere, far to the south, lies Lake Superior. But to the north there is nothing at all; there is no other line of railroad track between this spot and the north pole itself! Only wilderness, growing more and more barren.

A house or two stand behind the station; a dirt road leads off beside the track; there is a freight train, with sleeping quarters for the section crew; a water tower—that is all. The country is flat, with second-growth timber that still shows the sign of that earlier tide of pioneers who swept the big trees away as they passed. Now, for miles and miles along the track, forest fires have taken their additional toll, leaving only brittle spars charred at the base, and gaunt as masts.

The first passenger who entered the lunch room comes out, two minutes later, wiping his mouth. He is a bronzed French Canadian. Instinctively, he turns and faces north. There is a pull about that north country that tugs the imagination toward it like a compass. Still, back of those lakes and forests extend Hudson Bay and the arctic circle, and all that lies between and beyond. There are prospectors up there, and trappers, and primitive Indian villages, and a trooper or two, with scarlet jacket, and lakes uncounted, and mosquitoes, and unfished streams, and, in winter, a great, overpowering whiteness whose silent solitude is riven by appalling storms. Now it is midsummer, and the heat lies heavy.

The traveling salesman from London walks forward from the observation car with the young American tourist. The New York banker, who, with his wife and two little girls have crossed from Chicago to Los Angeles and are now taking the northern route home, by the way of the park at Jasper, joins them. They speak to the red-faced

youngster—a mere boy—who got off the train with his knapsack. Yes, he is bound north, he says. He will plunge up through those woods, yonder, with his partner. It will be part vacation, for he has another year yet at his mining school. That north country there, he assures them, is "chuck full" of untold minerals, of undiscovered mines.

The station boy has been ringing his bell all this time. Now he stops, suddenly. The engine gives an admonitory toot. And a minute later the station, marked with an asterisk, is only a memory to the long, swaying transcontinental train; while back on the platform a lonely little boy, with a lunch bell, is looking after a cloud of dust and smoke and wondering what the outside world is like, of which this vanishing express train is the outward symbol.

If that small boy could look at the landscape through the eyes of some of the passengers, he would find his own world as amazing as the outside civilization is to him. For here, along the tracks of the great northern spur of the Canadian National Railway—that makes its way above 50 degrees latitude, almost from Winnipeg to Hears, Ont.—a great new civilization is being born.

Essentially, it is the infiltration of French Canadians from Quebec Province, spreading westward along the government railroad. Because it is so far north, little has been said or written of it, but it has been going on increasingly in recent years. From the car, the drama of this new taming of the wilderness is visible in a series of swift scenes. At its beginning, it is a log-cabin life, not essentially different from that which the Puritans entered at Plymouth. But here the transition from cabins to frame houses is a matter of years, not centuries. The soil is broken faster today.

At Plymouth Colony, the first rude huts faced the ocean; here they face the railroad. In each case the solitary settlers looked out on that avenue whence came news from home. Here, in the northland of Canada, one can well imagine what warmth of sentiment must greet the shine of the headlight of this same train—plowing through the blinding snowfall in the days of the winter that lies ahead!

Behind the cabins is a rude dirt road, and then the woods again. Every association hereabouts spreads laterally. There is no depth to this new settlement, and the crowding of clearings along the track gives a deceptive idea of population which does not really exist. The whole story of the social change, which a year or two of work will make for the French-Canadian family, is visible from the car window. Here, for instance, there is a rude hut set down in a tangle, with just enough trees and stumps cleared, so far, to give a tethered cow chance to range its circle. All the children wave at the thundering train. There are many children; each child is an economic asset.

At the next clearing, things are more advanced. The field is level, with stumps grubbed out, and drainage canal cut; and the owner and his hired hand are working wildly behind a sweating team to make every minute of the short summer count. At the next clearing the log cabin is being enlarged, or rather it is being transformed into a two-story house, of which it forms one corner. The old cabin is literally being built into the new home. And at the next and next clearings, new barns are going up. New barns, apparently, come before new houses. In the last stage, the old cabin has been turned over to storage of grain, or to the livestock. The fields are planted; the wilderness is giving a livelihood.

R. L. S.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

BERLIN
DR. RUDOLF MARTIN, who formerly filled a high post in the Reich's Home Office, has made an exhaustive study of the distribution of wealth in Germany and publishes some interesting figures concerning the ten richest Germans of the present time. First on the list comes the former Kaiser, who, after all that he has been compelled to renounce, still retains some 205,000 acres of valuable land and a fortune of over 300,000,000 marks. Prince Albert of Thurn und Taxis owns 405,000 acres in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Poland, and his fortune amounts to about 270,000,000 marks.

The richest German woman is still Frau Bertha Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach, whose fortune before the war amounted to 320,000,000 and now is 200,000,000. Fritz Thyssen—another Ruhr magnate—possesses 140,000,000 marks and his younger brother 60,000,000. The Cologne iron king, Otto Wolff, has a fortune of 130,000,000, and Prince Hohenlohe-Oehringen and Prince Egon zu Fürstenberg run very close. The fortune of Prince Henckel von Donnersmarck is estimated at 115,000,000 marks, and that of Prince Pless at 110,000,000; the latter is the greatest coal owner in Germany, possessing altogether 204,800 acres.

Tenth on the list of wealthy Germans comes Prince Friedrich Heinrich of Prussia, second cousin of the former Kaiser and son of the late Prince Albrecht, Regent of Braunschweig, who has vast possessions in Silesia and on the Rhine, while his palace in Berlin, where King Amannullah and King Fund stayed when in the capital, is of no inconsiderable value.

Berlin has few traditional pageants such as, for instance, London's Lord Mayor's Show, but one that took place recently at Stralau on the Spree, once a fishing village, dates back, it is said, to the fourteenth century. It is called the Stralau Fischezug (fish procession) and its observance is attended by festivities lasting a whole week. So obstreperous, indeed, did this popular fête become that for some years it was prohibited, but since 1922 it has been revived, and today it is more decorously conducted than formerly.

The meadows round the Stralau village provide plenty of amusement in the way of shows and merry-go-rounds, and fireworks galore illumine the night. A long procession opens the proceedings, with heralds and pages in historical costumes, a colossal fish—in cardboard—on a motor lorry leading the way, followed by the ancient fishermen's guild and as many persons in fancy dress as can obtain a mount. A post chaise of the good old times always brings up the rear. The real "Fischezug" is said to have originated with a village pastor 500 years ago. This good man, having received neither stipend nor any remuneration for his services for many years, devised the plan of an annual fishing on a large scale, the proceeds of which he demanded, and obtained, as his just right.

An innovation that has met with general approval is the placing of telephones along the road for the use of motorists in case of need. At present only one road is provided with this convenience, that leading from Berlin to Leipzig, via Wittenberg and Bitterfeld, but it is expected that others will soon follow. Every four kilometers a tall white mast is erected, to which a locked telephone is attached; a notice high up and easily perceptible at a long distance bears the words, "Fernsprecher Auto Hilfe." The Auto Hilfe is the name of a society just organized whose aim is to come to the assistance of motorists. Any driver of an automobile who pays fifteen marks a year receives a key to the roadside telephone and is thus able to appeal directly to the nearest station for help in case of emergency.

Twenty "sweet girl graduates" have just left Berlin, where they have spent their summer holidays, for their native country, France. This was due to the mediation of that very estimable body, the Liga für Menschenrechte. The French girls, the majority of whom are from Paris, are mostly studying to be teachers. They made their headquarters the forest schoolhouse in Eichkamp, a few miles out of Berlin, where they had the companionship of German girl students. One and all have expressed themselves delighted with what they saw and heard in the German capital and its beautiful surroundings; the social

and cultural aspects were exhaustively studied and they have returned to France sincere friends of their German hosts. One enthusiastic young Frenchwoman declared they would all tell the youth of their country that there surely was a peaceful and hardworking Germany.

A woman resident at Oberhausen is receiving the congratulations of her friends on a piece of good fortune. The "Gruga," the great horticultural exhibition at Essen, which has been open for several weeks, passed recently its five hundred thousandth visitor. This visitor, the Oberhausen woman, received in commemoration a handsome gold bracelet with suitable inscription. The astonished recipient was formally welcomed by the exhibition management, and the bracelet was presented to her by Head Burgmaster Bracht.

The former Museum of Natural History at Cassel is shortly to be reopened to the public after an interval of several years. The building—a handsome one in its way—has passed through many vicissitudes. It was built in 1805 by Landgrave Moritz the Wise and was the first court theater in Germany. It is chiefly interesting on account of the fact that it was the first theater to produce plays by Shakespeare. These productions would appear to have been highly successful and gradually other theaters in Germany followed Cassel's example. The building served during the Thirty Years War as a military church and at the same time as a foundry for the casting of bullets!

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their authenticity, and the Editor assumes no responsibility for the return of letters or the destruction of unsolicited material.

Why Limit Production?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Charles Kingsley, after watching shoes pour from the machine, like manna, without money and without price, and knowing that they were destined not for the feet of the English children who helped to make them, but for the inhabitants of far corners of the earth, said, "Humanity is like a silly hen sitting on an empty measure of meal, starving to death, with a full measure of meal directly behind her."

Time has certainly justified the above declaration! While our machines are busy pouring out endless amounts of consumable goods, and our fertile fields, with the help of modern inventions, yield ever greater harvests, still there is not an equitable distribution of these blessings. And governments and big business, in their efforts to right this situation, limit production in sugar, cotton, nitrates and a thousand other things useful to man.

It may be asked why men allow their governments to limit the production of the very things they need. A very discerning writer, Maurice Colbourne, in his new book, "Unemployment or War?" (Coward-McCann Publishing Company, 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City), has pointed out the reason. He says that though men are living in the twentieth century, they are thinking in the first century. No one can doubt that machines are here. Although they are relieving men of excessive drudgery, which is a blessing—for man was not made to till the soil—to my sense they are taking away their wages, their buying power. This last feature of the machine's function, as I see it, deprives men of the blessing of leisure, for if they cannot afford the goods the machines make, because they have neither wages nor salary to enable them to do so, they are really no better off.

The above-mentioned book proposes for this dilemma a reform in the accounting system of industry. Of this reform another economist says: "The promise this accounting system holds out for the human race is beyond calculation. It would not only put an end to labor troubles, and in so doing remove all fear of internal disruption; it would also change international trade from being a struggle for trade terminating in war . . . into a friendly exchange of superfluities, bringing advantage to all concerned, and doing harm to none. . . . It (this new accounting system) could be introduced within a few weeks of its adoption by the country. By this system the Government has it in its power to solve the unemployment problem, reduce retail prices far below the 1914 level (recoup producers with a rebate of costs), and put everyone beyond the reach of want within less than a year." (Outline of Social Credit).

"ALWAYS"